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ARCHAEOLOGICAL NEWS¹

NOTES ON RECENT EXCAVATIONS AND DISCOVERIES; OTHER NEWS

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GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

BULGARIA.—*Archaeological Discoveries in 1912.*—Owing to the outbreak of the war with Turkey, the year's work in Bulgaria ended in August, and much that was done has not been published. In the pre-historic field, an important settlement was excavated in a low mound called Deneva Mogila, at **Salmanovo** near Shumen. The houses were rectangular, about 3 x 4 m., and had wattled walls coated with clay mixed with straw. Clay models of the houses show a pitched roof and one or two doors but no windows. The pottery is of two kinds, with painted and encrusted decoration. The latter has the design put on in relief and the spaces filled with a white earth, making the surface even again. Of this ware there were found some large drum-shaped vessels with small, hollow foot, as if to be set upon stakes. Three other late neolithic settlements which show some bronze articles, perhaps imported, were excavated. One in a cave, **Morovitza**, has remains of a palaeolithic occupation under it. Another at **Sveti Cirilovo**, district of Stara Zagora, shows three successive styles of pottery, of which the latest contains some specimens of a reddish or black clay with a coating of shiny black or brown. The fourth of these settlements, on the hill Deve Bargan, near **Tirnov**, is under some poor Roman and Byzantine remains. At **Ladjane**, district of Lovetsh, the ruins of a small mausoleum of the second century A.D., have been excavated. Only so much as escaped being carried off by falling into the deep underground chamber is there, but this includes some huge blocks of limestone, 3 m. long, fragments of richly moulded cornice and base members, some ceiling panels with rude reliefs, two statue bases with portions of male and female draped figures, parts of at least three sarcophagi, and two Latin inscriptions. A similar but smaller mausoleum was found at **Balčik** (Dionysopolis). Here the underground chamber was intact and contained

¹ The departments of Archaeological News and Discussions and of Bibliography of Archaeological Books are conducted by Professor BATES, Editor-in-charge, assisted by Professor C. N. BROWN, Miss MARY H. BUCKINGHAM, Mr. L. D. CASKEY, Professor HAROLD R. HASTINGS, Professor ELMER T. MERRILL, Professor FRANK G. MOORE, Professor CHARLES R. MOREY, Dr. JAMES M. PATON, Professor LEWIS B. PATON, Professor A. S. PEASE, Professor S. B. PLATNER, Professor JOHN C. ROLFE, Professor A. L. WHEELER, and the Editors, especially Professor MARQUAND.

No attempt is made to include in this number of the JOURNAL material published after December 31, 1913.

For an explanation of the abbreviations, see pp. 126-127.

very valuable furnishings, especially bronze vessels of many kinds. In the shrine of Zeus and Hera at **Kopilovtzi**, near the west wall, were found a large number of votive reliefs which show the pair standing in full front view and with the dedication Διὶ καὶ Ἡρᾷ Καριστορήνους. Two have Latin dedications. A large relief found here shows Heracles and Dionysus standing with arms around each other's shoulders, and smaller figures in the background. A shrine of the Thracian Horseman at **Hamsalare** yielded numbers of votive reliefs of the god, which are now in the museum at Philippopolis, but no inscriptions. A marble portrait head of a young man, found at **Karanovo**, is of the years 200-250 A.D., and five lines of a decree in honor of the Thracian king, Rhaiscuporus, son of Cotys, is of 250-200 B.C. One of the most important finds yet made in Bulgaria, for its epigraphic interest, is a gold finger ring found at **Eserovo**, district of Philippopolis, which contains a well preserved old Thracian inscription. Another massive gold ring of late Roman work was found at **Ratiaria**; and a fine fluted silver bowl, with others silver vessels, at **Radüvene**. (B. Filow, *Arch. Anz.* 1913, cols. 344-363; 20 figs.)

An Inscription in Honor of Pales at Widin.—An inscription in honor of Pales in the museum at Widin, in northern Bulgaria, is published by G. KAZAROW, in *Röm. Mitt.* XXVIII, 1913, pp. 195-197 (fig.). It is on an altar found at Ratiaria, on the Danube, in Upper Moesia, and the first inscription in honor of this divinity to be discovered anywhere.

CYPRUS.—A Mycenaean Bronze.—In *B.S.A.* XVIII, Session 1911-1912, pp. 95-97 (pl.), M. MARKIDES publishes seven pieces of bronze which form the rim and handles of a large vessel in the Cyprus museum. They were found (with a gold enamelled sceptre and two bronze tripods) at Episkopi, the ancient Curium. The decoration of the rim consists of a graceful Mycenaean ewer repeated seventy times. On each of the S shaped handles are five pairs of lion-headed demons wearing a skin on their backs. They stand on their hind legs facing each other on either side of a tree trunk. One paw hangs down, the other is raised above the head. On the disk at the lower end of the handle are two large octopods. The bronze belongs to the time before the Mycenaean art of Cyprus began to differ from that of other regions, —probably the date is about the fourteenth century B.C.

INDIA.—PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS.—A Hoard of Roman Coins.—According to a report taken by the *Mb. Num. Ges. Wien.* IX, 1913, p. 164, from a publication of the department of education, government of Madras, a find has recently been made there of 49 denarii of Augustus and 184 of Tiberius, —all belonging to two common types, not specified.

MACEDONIA.—BEROEA.—Inscriptions.—In *B.S.A.* XVIII, session 1911-1912, pp. 133-165, A. M. WOODWARD publishes thirty-two new inscriptions and gives new readings of twelve already known. All were copied by Mr. A. J. B. Wace at Beroea (Verria), in Macedonia, in 1911 and 1912. Among the newly published inscriptions twenty-two are gravestones, four are statue-bases of the Imperial Age, one is a copy of three letters written by Demetrius II while acting as regent for his father Antigonus Gonatas, and the rest are votive. Of these one is a dedication of a manumitted female slave, accompanied by a commendatory letter from the brothers of the dedicatrix, and one records the dedication in the second century B.C. to the Healing Divinities of a stone-built dormitory (no doubt for incubation) and exedra.

ELASSONA.—**A New Museum.**—A new museum has been opened at Ellassona in the building formerly used as a Turkish custom house. Mr. Arvanitopoulos has already (July, 1913) collected here 132 sculptures and inscriptions from Perrhaebia and the Hestiaeotis. This is the beginning of a Macedonian museum. (S. R., *R. Arch.* XXII, 1913, p. 135 f.)

UPPER MACEDONIA.—**Inscriptions.**—In *B.S.A.* XVIII, Session 1911-1912, pp. 166-188, A. J. B. WACE and A. M. WOODWARD publish thirty-six inscriptions from Upper Macedonia, with historical and topographical notes. The regions included are Eordaia, Lynkestis, Pelagonia, Derriopos, Dassaretia, Orestis, Parauaia, Tymphaia and Eleimiotis. The inscriptions are all from grave-stones or are dedicatory, except one (*C.I.G. add.* 1957g = Demitsas, *Μακεδονία*, p. 64, No. 53 and p. 234, No. 216), which contains a list of ephebi.

MALTA AND GOZO.—**Excavations in 1908-1911.**—In *B.S.R.* VI, 1913, pp. 1-126 (28 pls.; 28 figs.), T. ASHBY, R. N. BRADLEY, T. E. PEET, and N. TAGLIA-
FERRO describe excavations carried on in 1908-1911 in various megalithic buildings in Malta and Gozo. The groups of buildings are described in detail. The larger are composed of oval rooms connected by passages. Round huts were not found. Two dolmens were discovered in Malta and one in Gozo. The pottery and other small objects found are described, and Mr. Peet concludes that they show that "the affinities of this Maltese material are to be sought in Sicily, Sardinia and the Western Mediterranean, and no doubt, though this we cannot prove, in North Africa. Connection of origin with the pottery of the Aegean there is apparently none."

NECROLOGY.—**Joseph Hampel.**—Joseph Hampel was born in 1849 at Budapest, where he died March 25, 1913. He was the most distinguished Hungarian archaeologist and few scholars in Europe equalled him in knowledge of the earlier mediaeval period. His writings were numerous and important. (S. R., *R. Arch.* XXI, 1913, p. 414.)

Hans Hildebrand.—The "national antiquary" Hans Hildebrand died at Stockholm, February 2, 1913, at the age of 71 years. He was, with O. Montelius, one of the creators of the typological method in archaeology. To him is due the designation "La Tène Epoch." He was the founder in 1872 of the *Månadsblad* which was succeeded in 1905 by the *Fornvännen*. (S. R., *R. Arch.* XXII, 1913, p. 124.)

A. Papadopoulos-Kerameus.—A. Papadopoulos, since 1890 connected with the university and the library at St. Petersburg, was born in 1856, the son of a Greek priest in Thessaly, and died October 18, 1912. His first work (1877) was a catalogue of the manuscripts in the Evangelical School at Smyrna, after which he published a book on Phocaea, numerous articles on antiquities, inscriptions, and especially manuscripts. For many years before his death he had devoted himself to palaeography, and his publications in this field are numerous and important. (S. R., *R. Arch.* XXII, 1913, p. 279, after an article by Spiridion Lambros, in *Νέος Έλλητισμός*, 1912, p. 287.)

Sir Charles Robinson.—An eminent connoisseur of the art of the Renaissance, the chief organizer of the South Kensington (Victoria and Albert) Museum, for years conservator of the royal collections, and author of numerous treatises on the history of art, Sir Charles Robinson died in April, 1913, at the age of 89 years. (S. R., *R. Arch.* XXI, 1913, p. 413.)

Dante Vaglieri.—Professor Dante Vaglieri, the eminent Italian archaeologist, died suddenly at Ostia, December 14, 1913. He was born at Trieste in 1865, and studied archaeology at the University of Vienna. In 1886 he went to Rome to the school of Professor De Ruggero, whose daughter he married. He was at different times director of the Museo delle Terme, of the Palatine, and of the excavations at Ostia. He published many articles in learned periodicals and a work entitled *I Consoli*. (A. C., *Giornale d' Italia*, December 15, 1913.)

Hugo Winckler.—Hugo Winckler was born in 1863 and died at Berlin, April 19, 1913. He was assyriologist, biblical critic, and student of Semitic antiquities in general. His excavations at Boghazkeui were of great importance. (S. R., *R. Arch.* XXI, 1913, p. 414.)

ROUMANIA.—Recent Archaeological Discoveries.—A number of inscriptions, reliefs, and other pieces of sculpture in stone and bronze, found in Roumania in the last few years, are noted by V. PÂRVAN in *Arch. Anz.* 1913, cols. 364-392 (22 figs.). From Drobeta, Turnu Severin, are two imperial inscriptions, dated approximately in 181 and 198-210 by the terms *municipium* and *colonia* and by the titles given to Septimius Severus; an altar and a tablet with large crosses, pointing to the revival of Roman Christian life in this region in the fourth to the sixth centuries and perhaps to the reign of Justinian (527-565); a relief of Jupiter Enthroned, with Dacian face and hair dressing; a nude Venus, a late Roman work; and three small figures of the Genius of Death, represented with head bowed upon the arms and leaning heavily on a staff. All these except the Venus and the Christian pieces are kept in the local Lyceum collection. Most of the other finds are in the National Museum at Bucharest. A military diploma found at Răcari, in the same region, shows that the Moorish troops known to be stationed in Dacia were in Moesia as well and that they were in part at least mounted. From here also came four small bronzes: a Heracles, an Athena, a hippocamp, and a lampstand. Four stones from Romula relate to sun-worship in this place. They are: a Mithra relief giving the history of the god in small panels above and below the main panel; a fountain in the form of Mithra Περπογενής, buried to the hips in a heap of rough stones from a hole in which the water issued; a dedication *Soli Invicto Mithrae*, by the *actuarius* and *librarii* of a Syrian *numerus*; a relief of the sunrise, on which Helios drives a quadriga, attended by Eos or Selene. From Sucidava (modern Celei) is a dedication which spells the name of the place *Sucidava*, the Σ perhaps for a native *sh* sound; from Deasa, the Dacian end of the bridge at Ratiaria, two small bronzes, a Jupiter Dolichenus and an eagle; from Luciu, at the end of the bridge from Carsium, a bronze lamp with a large cross on the handles; and from Racovita, a fragment of the head of an imperial statue with hair in the Antonine style, hence of the middle of the second century.

SERVIA.—Excavations in 1912.—In the prehistoric settlement at Vinča, east of Belgrade, remains of dwellings were examined in all the strata but the lowest. They are all rectangular, oriented northeast and southwest, built with a timber frame filled in with poles and rushes, and plastered, sometimes inside as well as outside. All have at least a hearth and many have two or more rooms with stoves or braziers and perhaps chimneys. No traces of the roofs are left. Extremely little space is left between the houses, the

passages being not more than 0.5 m. wide. The numerous single finds include a terra-cotta bucranium and a double axe of bronze (?). Work in the Roman camp at **Stojnik** (see *A.J.A.* 1913, p. 97) was carried on for three months. A second gate was found on the north side, and the plan of the camp completed on all sides by the finding of a portion of the west wall. Of the new buildings found inside, one large one has an apse and a deep well 2 m. broad near it; others are furnished with drains and hypocaust. A kiln is made of a layer of broken stone, one of bits of brick, and a third of baked clay. The Little Fort (**Mali Grad**) is an elliptical space on the highest part of the hill in which the camp is situated, surrounded by a wide and deep ditch. Here is a large building with a well inside and a smaller one which extends beyond the ditch and must be older. About 5 km. south of the camp other buildings were found as well as a piece of paved road and a small, strongly built structure which may be a tomb. The small finds include architectural fragments, tiles, weapons, tools, ornaments, bells, etc., and several hundred Roman coins of the second to the fourth century, and a few inscriptions. (N. VULIĆ, *Arch. Anz.* 1913, cols. 338-343; 2 figs.)

Inscriptions and Sculptures.—In *Jh. Oest. Arch. I.* XV, 1913, Beiblatt, cols. 213-238 (37 figs.) N. VULIĆ reports the following monuments noted by him in Servia in 1911. At **Kostolac** (Viminacium) were eleven Latin inscriptions and seven pieces of sculpture, including a horse and man, two standing men, a dog attacking a boar, all in relief, a draped and a nude female torso and part of a Dolichenus group; also architectural fragments. At **Orasje** (Municipium Aurelium Augustum Margum) a relief 0.35 m. high representing Athena, a bronze disk with figures of Leda and the swan, and an alabaster disk with Hermes sitting on a rock. At **Lipe** was a relief, now in the museum of Belgrade, representing Heracles and the Nemean lion. Reliefs and Latin inscriptions were found at **Ritopek** (Tricornium), **Zlokućani** (Colonia Flavia Scupi), **Nericev han** (Praesidium Pompei), **Sukovo**, **Ravna** (Timacum minus), and **Zaječar**; and a Greek milestone at **Pirot** (Turres). Eight inscriptions (seven Latin and one Greek) were noted at **Mitrovica** (Servia), near **Guberevac** (Dalmatia), and at **Sandjak** in Turkey.

THRACE.—**Inscriptions, Reliefs, and Various Objects.**—In *R. Arch.* XXII, 1913, pp. 225-252 (13 figs.), GEORGES SEURE contributes his sixth article on Thracian archaeology (see *A.J.A.* XVI, 1912, pp. 113 and 435; XVII, 1913, pp. 97 and 432). He describes sixteen *ex-votos*, most of which are adorned with reliefs, eight funerary monuments, a gold ring, a leaden weight and a marble vase. Replies to criticisms of previous articles are added. The text of the longest funerary inscription is given as follows:

Τὴν στήλην π[αρ]ά[γων μείνων, ξένε, μή με παρέλθῃς],

Στήθι δὲ βαῖον ἐμ[ο]ί, [μνήμα δὲ κλαύσον ἰδών],

Σῆμα γὰρ ἐργολάβου Π[.]

Οὐ ψυχὴν Ἑρμῆς μὲν ἀπῆ[γεν ἐς οὐρανὸν εὐρίν],

5 Σῶμα δὲ τυμβευθὲν [δωμάτιον τόδ' ἔχει].

Πάντα γὰρ [ἐ]ῆ δόξη κόσ[μον κεκτημένον Ἄτη]

[Ἡρ]πα[σ]ε πρὶν γήρους ἐνθά[δ]ε [τέρμα τυχεῖν].

[Εἰ δὲ θέ]λεις γινῶναι ποῦ [καί] δς ἐξετράφη[ν],

[Πεύσει τῆς στ]ήλης τῆς[δ' ὀμ]ματι, ὦ παροδείτα·

10 [Οὐ γὰρ τὴν φθοερὴν] ἔφυ[γον θεόν οὐδ' ἐς Ἄδ]η[ν].—?

EGYPT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK IN 1911-1912.—A brief outline of work done by the Egyptian government and some foreigners, is published (in English) by C. C. EDGAR, in *Arch. Anz.* 1913, cols. 235-239. He mentions the new law giving the government control over discoveries made on private land and the rather belated activity of the government in exploring ancient sites scattered over the open country, which are fast being destroyed by agricultural workers. Daressy, for the Egyptian government, explored sites in the province of Menufieh, corresponding roughly with the Prosopitic nome, finding some thermae of the Christian period and painted Coptic pottery, and identifying **Kom Abu Billu**, just outside the nome, as ancient Greek Aterbechis (Atarbikis). Tombs of the Roman period were found at **Qantara**, on the Suez Canal, which is the Sile of the *Itinerarium Antonini* and probably the older Zaru, capital of the fourteenth nome of Lower Egypt. An attempt to excavate **Sakhe**, ancient Xoïs, in the central Delta, by Lord Carnarvon and H. Carter, made little progress owing to the extreme hardness of the soil. Petrie was working at **Memphis** in the temple of Ptah and on the east bank of the Nile, where the Roman fortress of Shorafa, on the edge of the desert, was identified as Scenae Mandorum. The work of the Egypt Exploration Fund was devoted chiefly to the search for papyri in the Ptolemaic cemetery at **Aftieh** (Aphroditopolis). At **Batn Harit** in the Fayum, ancient Theadelphia, a gateway with inscription of the time of Euergetes II on the lintel and the wooden door has been excavated and a quantity of papyri found. From **Dendera** in Upper Egypt comes a table of offerings with a Greek dedication to Harbakes and other local gods, by one Herodes, "superintendent of the mines."

ALEXANDRIA.—Discoveries in 1912.—In *Rapport sur la marche du service du Musée* (Alexandria, 1913, Société de publications égyptiennes. 48 pp.; 24 pls.; 14 figs.) E. BRECCIA reports upon the discoveries made in the vicinity of Alexandria in 1912. At **Kom Abou Girgeh** a church with Byzantine paintings was excavated. It dates from the sixth century. In its foundations were blocks with hieroglyphic inscriptions of the time of Ramses II. Near **Hadra** a large Hellenistic cemetery was found and excavations made in different parts of it. The graves opened date from the second and third centuries B.C. Terra-cottas, vases, and inscriptions of no great importance were found in them. One inscription of the third century reads Εἰρησώρας Φρίξον Κρής Ἑλπίνας. Eltuna is not otherwise known. The most important single object discovered was an amphora of blue faience 18 cm. high dating from the beginning of the third century B.C. Its principal decoration is a frieze of six winged griffins each in a square, and about the neck griffins and gazelles. Three faces of Bes are attached to the shoulder of the vase, and a standing Bes forms a sort of handle. Vines, daisies, and geometrical patterns complete the decoration. At **Ibrahimieh** a few graves were opened. The museum at Alexandria acquired a number of antiquities from various sources including an inscription of the time of the seventh Ptolemy, Euergetes II, which shows that there was a colony of Jews at Xenephyris, at that time.

GIZEH.—The Tombs of the Senezem-ib Family.—In *B. Mus. F. A.* XI, 1913, pp. 53-66 (22 figs.) G. A. REISNER describes his excavations at the

northeast corner of the pyramid of Cheops, where Lepsius in 1842-43 had uncovered tombs numbered 26 and 27. It was discovered that there was here a great complex of tombs belonging to one family, that of Senezem-ib, built around a large offering court above older mastabas. Before the Roman period the tombs on the south and east sides were destroyed, and some of the reliefs and paintings from them were found under the Roman pavement. The finest relief represented Nekhebuw, accompanied by his son Im-thepy, spearing fish. The tombs were those of three generations of architects and builders and date from about 2675 to 2600 B.C. One tomb, that of Im-thepy was intact. In it beside the wooden sarcophagus was a row of large jars with big plaster or mud stoppers, also jars and other vessels, model tables, dishes, model tools, and implements all of copper, and some objects of crystal and slate. These had once been confined in a box. There was also a stack of red polished pottery bowls; and near the walls, bones showing where legs and ribs of beef, geese, ducks and other offerings had been placed. In the coffin, beside the head of the mummy, were a head rest and two jars of alabaster, and a copper mirror; a stick and some cakes of mud were by the left side; and a beautiful necklace of gold and faience beads on the breast. In the tomb of Yenty besides copper tools, etc., was a fine diorite cup inscribed with the name of Tety, probably a royal gift. In a chamber under the tomb of Mehy were five small wooden figures of kneeling prisoners, and, above, two wooden portrait statues one of which (Fig. 1) may have been the portrait of a son of Mehy. This is now in Boston, as are two of the prisoners, reliefs and paintings of Nekhebuw, copper tools, tables, dishes, etc. The Museum of Fine Arts also received during the year important predynastic antiquities as well as some dating from the Middle Empire.



FIGURE 1.—WOODEN STATUE
FROM GIZEH

MEROE.—**The Fourth Campaign.**—In *Ann. Arch. Anth.* VI, 1913, pp. 1-8 (5 pls.; 2 plans) J. GARSTANG and W. S. GEORGE report upon the historical results attained during the fourth campaign at Meroe. Most of the work done was in the northeast corner of the site. The buildings here date chiefly from the "Middle Meroitic" period (*ca.* 300-22 B.C.) which was a great period in the history of Meroe. During this time Greek influence was strongly felt, and burial by cremation was adopted by the ruling classes. In 22 B.C. Meroe was occupied by the Romans who seem to have remained for some time. The writers give a tentative summary of the characteristics of the three periods into which they divide the history of the town. *Ibid.* pp. 9-21, W. S. GEORGE describes the buildings excavated. Within the eastern gate of the north wall are two large structures, one on each side of the street. In their basement rooms were found cinerary urns. There had been earlier buildings on the same site. Nearby was a tangle of walls belonging to less

important structures. Further excavations at the baths brought to light additional details. The later baths resemble a Greek palaestra, *e.g.* the lower gymnasium at Priene; but not enough remains of the earlier buildings to permit a reconstruction.

SUEZ.—A Topographical and Archaeological Map.—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1913, pp. 454-463, J. COUYAT-BARTHOUX describes a topographical and archaeological map of the Isthmus of Suez which he has recently completed.

SYRIA AND PALESTINE

PALESTINIAN ARCHAEOLOGY.—In *Z. D. Pal.* V. XXXVI, 1913, pp. 40-63 (7 pls.; 4 figs.), H. TIERSCH summarizes the results of the excavations in Jericho, Samaria, Jerusalem and 'Ain-Shems during the years 1908-12. It is planned that an archaeological survey of this sort shall appear each year in this journal. *Ibid.* pp. 219-240, F. BLECKMANN reports in regard to the Greek and Latin inscriptions that have been found during the years 1910-12.

'AIN-SHEMS.—Excavations During the Years 1912 and 1913.—In the double Annual Volume of the Palestine Exploration Fund for the years 1912-1913, 104 pp. (62 pls.; 11 figs.), a full account is given of the results of the excavations of the *Pal. Ex. Fund* during the last two years. The site was occupied by the Canaanites in very ancient times. It then came under the domination of Egypt, and the city wall was built before or about the time of the eighteenth Egyptian dynasty, *ca.* 1500 B.C. Then followed a period when the Philistines, coming from over sea, established themselves on the coast of Palestine, and commenced that long struggle with the Israelites, of which many episodes are recorded in the Old Testament. The pottery of this period found at Beth-Shemesh had been used, and perhaps made, by people who obtained the patterns, if not the vessels themselves, from Crete or the islands of the Aegean Archipelago. Philistine influence was next gradually replaced by Israelite, and Beth-Shemesh became one of the cities of the kingdom of Judah. At some period there was a siege, when the whole town appears to have been burnt, and a thick layer of ashes was found overlying the remains of the houses. It is not impossible that this was the siege, when, as recorded in *2 Chronicles* xxviii, 18, the Philistines, in the days of King Ahaz, invaded Southern Judah and captured Beth-Shemesh. After this siege, the fortifications seem to have been destroyed, and the south gate was no longer used, but Beth-Shemesh continued to exist as an open town. It was then burnt a second time, and this may have taken place when King Sennacherib and the Assyrians invaded Judah. From the second destruction the city appears not to have recovered, and it is not mentioned again in Bible history. In the great necropolis northwest of Beth-Shemesh there are a large number of tombs, partly natural grottoes and partly excavated. Of these Dr. Mackenzie explored ten, and Mr. Newton made careful plans of them which are published in the Annual Volume. In these tombs much pottery was found, some in a good state of preservation, and dating from the time of the Hebrew Monarchy (see *Pal. Ex. Fund*, XLV, 1913, pp. 113-122).

BEIT TĀMIR.—Neolithic Remains.—In *Pal. Ex. Fund*, XLV, 1913, pp. 184-190 (4 figs.), M. KELLNER describes a visit to the neolithic settlement on a hilltop called Beit Tāmīr that overlooks the "Field of the Shepherds" at

Bethlehem. This hill was discovered to have been a neolithic place of worship. Two platform-stones lay there, one intact and the other only half preserved. They were both well-covered with cup-marks. Scattered about these neolithic altarstones on the Beit Tāmīr hill were found implements ranging from scrapers, chisels, and borers, to ribbon-knives and a small sickle blade.

JERUSALEM.—*The English Excavations at Ophel.*—In *Z. D. Pal.* V. XXXVI, 1913, pp. 1-27 (4 pls.), E. BAUMANN sums up the results of the excavations on the East Hill of Jerusalem conducted by Captain Parker during the years 1909-1911 (see *A.J.A.* XVI, p. 439; XVII, p. 102).

TOURMOUS'AYA.—*A Roman Sarcophagus.*—In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1913, p. 80, E. MICHON describes briefly a Roman sarcophagus recently found at Tourmous'aya between Jerusalem and Naplouse. It represents a youthful Bacchus with Pan and Silenus escorted by a band of satyrs, and the four Seasons. The last mentioned are winged figures wearing the chlamys and carrying various appropriate objects. Below appear Earth and her children, and Ocean upon whose waves is a boat holding a man. This sarcophagus resembles closely one in the Louvre and proves that the stone-cutters took their patterns from books and that the same scene might be reproduced in any part of the empire.

ASIA MINOR

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK IN 1912.—The archaeological discoveries in Asia Minor in 1912 are summarized by G. KARO in *Arch. Anz.* 1913, cols. 121-128 (2 figs.).

BOGHAZKEUL.—*Results of the Excavations.*—In *Alt. Or.* XIV, 1913, part 3, pp. 1-32, there is published an unfinished report left by H. WINCKLER at the time of his death in regard to the results of his excavations at Boghazkeui, the capital of the ancient Hittite empire. This contains a sketch of earlier Hittite discoveries, and the results of the excavations at Zenjirli, Tell Halaf, and Sakhtje Geuzi; the mention of the Hittites in the Amarna letters; the expedition to Boghazkeui in 1905, and the cuneiform inscriptions that were discovered there and their significance for the history of Western Asia.

CNIDUS.—*New Inscriptions.*—In *Ἀρχ. Ἐφ.* 1913, p. 17, M. D. CHAVIARAS publishes four short inscriptions from the peninsula of Cnidus.

EPHESUS.—*Excavations 1907-1912.*—In *Jh. Oest. Arch. I.* XV, 1913, Beiblatt, cols. 157-182 (15 figs.) R. HEBERDEY reports upon the work of the Austrian Archaeological Institute at Ephesus from 1907 to 1911. Excavations were carried on in the northern part of the Roman agora without important results. In the Greek agora were found several inscriptions, among them one referring to the victory of Marcus and Verus over the Parthians. At the Magnesian gate many architectural fragments were found, but not enough to permit of a reconstruction. The gate had three openings. The Odeum, excavated by Wood, was found to date from the middle of the second century A.D. Opposite it are the remains of a reservoir dating from the time of Augustus, with wings added in the middle of the second century. The so-called "Tomb of Saint Luke" had nothing to do with Luke. It was a circular structure altered into a church in later times. Northeast of the

town was the stadium. *Ibid.* cols. 183-212 (13 figs.; 4 plans) J. KEIL reports upon the work done in 1912. The city wall of Lysimachus was carefully examined; as was the so-called double church excavated in 1905 and 1907. The latter shows four different periods. The original building, which was perhaps the Museum, was 265 m. long with large halls and an apse at each end. In the second period it was altered into a three-aisled basilica, and a baptisterium added. In the third period a domed church of brick was built at the east end of the basilica; and in the fourth period, after the destruction of the domed church, a small three-aisled basilica was erected east of this. In cols. 159 ff. is a reconstruction of the baptisterium by F. Knoll. Among the inscriptions brought to light are three slabs with records of the fourth and third centuries B.C.; an inscription giving the month Κλαριών not previously known in the calendar of Ephesus; another referring to the building of the Artemisium; and another to the building of the wall of Lysimachus. Statue bases have been found inscribed Σειλανίων ἐποίηι, and with the names of the sculptors, Ἀγάθαρχος, and a son of Thrason of Ephesus; also one inscribed Βόηθος Ἀπολλοδώρου Καρχηδόnius ἐποίηι showing that there were two sculptors named Boethus, the one here mentioned and the son of Athenion of Chalcedon.

A Hoard of Coins.—In *Mb. Num. Ges. Wien*, IX, 1913, pp. 168-171 OTTO VOETTER describes 199 copper coins found at Ephesus. They date from the third century after Christ and 96 are from Cyzicus. Other towns represented are Antioch, Tripolis, Heraclea, Siscia, Rome, and Tarraco.

NISYROS.—**Inscriptions.**—In Ἀρχ. Ἐφ. 1913, pp. 6-16 (13 figs.), supplementary note p. 103, M. D. CHAVIARAS publishes fifty-one miscellaneous inscriptions of Nisyros on the island of Nisyros. Of chief interest are an honorary decree of the third century B.C., and a dedicatory inscription for a statue.

RHODES.—**Greek Inscriptions.**—In Ἀρχ. Ἐφ. 1913, pp. 1-6 (8 figs.), also supplementary note, pp. 102-103, N. and M. D. CHAVIARAS publish thirty-three more inscriptions from the mainland opposite Rhodes (cf. *ibid.* 1911, pp. 52-69).

SMYRNA.—**A Hoard of Greek Coins.**—The *Mb. Num. Ges. Wien*, IX, 1913, p. 164, reports and briefly describes a find at Nymphi (Nymphaeum), a few miles east of Smyrna, of about 80 small bronze coins of Temenos.

SOUTHWESTERN ASIA MINOR.—**Prehistoric Remains.**—In *B.S.A. XVIII*, Session 1911-1912, pp. 80-94 (3 pls.; 9 figs.), H. A. ORMEROD continues (cf. *B.S.A. XVI*, pp. 103 ff.) his description and discussion of prehistoric remains in southwestern Asia Minor. At Senirdje, some 15 km. from Isbarta (Baris) in northern Pisidia, primitive pottery was found in a mound. No trace of the wheel or of painted decoration was seen. The commonest ware is dark grey with a burnished surface; a red-faced ware with glaze of ferric peroxide is also abundant. The decoration is linear, zigzags and chevrons. The series is parallel to that from Bos-euyuk. At Bounarbaschi Giöl at the southern end of the Dombai ovasi above Dineir (Apamea) a mound yielded vases, some of which were similar to those from Senirdje, and five early bronze implements, two celts, two daggers, and (probably) an unfinished dagger. The daggers are of early Cypriote type.

GREECE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK IN GREECE IN 1912-1913.—A brief summary of the archaeological work done in Greek lands in the year 1912-1913, by J. P. DROOP, (*J.H.S.* XXXIII, 1913, pp. 361-368) while giving no news of the first importance, yet records many discoveries which are of interest for their historical or architectural significance. At **Cnossus** a large number of shafts were sunk in different parts of the palace area and much learned about the early building-history of the place and the proper classification of the periods. The "keep" of the earliest palace, with foundation walls 7 metres deep, dates from the beginning of the Middle Minoan period. Similar tests at **Tiryns** show that the earlier and later palaces were on quite different plans and that the megaron, in which Tiryns differs from Mycenae, was a new feature of the latter building. Pits sunk in the women's megaron showed various earlier strata with curved walls and a large circular building of mud-brick resting on a foundation of unhewn stone, above which were some graves of cramped burials, belonging to early Minoan times. In Argolis, the site of **Oenoe** famous for the battle picture in the Stoa Poikilé, has been identified at Zeugalatio, southeast of Carya. At **Delphi**, it seems that the architects of the fourth century temple of Apollo followed the plan of the earlier sixth century building and in part at least used the same foundation. The adyton was a separate aedicula built against the back wall of the cella, and the Pythia's cave was certainly artificial; there was no *χάσμα γῆς*, and probably no chapel over the omphalos. At **Hagia Triada**, in Crete, a Late Minoan III chapel was found like the one at Gourniá with a bench along the back of the cella, and piles of cups and clay cones. At **Pagasae**, thirty more painted stelae were found and a temple of Pasicrata with a beautiful marble head of the goddess. At **Thermon** a prehistoric village has been excavated and houses found of elliptical form and a large elliptical building divided by two cross walls into pronaos, cella and apse. The great temple at Thermon had a pediment at one end only, and a pent roof at the other. A shrine at **Chrysovitzá**, east of Thermon, has a series of small reliefs dating from the fifth to the second century, which suggest that Achelous and the Nymphs were worshipped here. At **Cephallenia**, an extensive Mycenaean settlement, some rich graves of the classical period, and a Doric temple were found. Another account of the archaeological discoveries in Greece in 1912 and 1913 is given by G. KARO in *Arch. Anz.* 1913, cols. 95-121 (2 plans); and still a third, covering the Greek and Roman fields for 1912, by G. H. CHASE in the *Classical Journal*, IX, 1913, pp. 53-60 and 102-110.

MISCELLANEOUS DISCOVERIES.—In *Ἀρχ. Ἐφ.* 1913, pp. 107 f., are the following brief reports of recent discoveries: 1. **Athens** (K. Kourouniotes). An ancient well, or pit, has been discovered in the Ceramicus cemetery; a portion of Pisistratus's aqueduct, in the precinct of Dionysus; and a terra-cotta drain of rectangular section, in the Asclepeium. 2. **Perrhaebia** and **Upper Hestiaeotis** (A. S. Arvanitopoulos). Numerous antiquities, mostly unpublished, have been brought to the newly established museum in Elassona (see p. 87.) Several ancient tombs also have been located. 3. **Macedonia** (G. P. Oikonomos). The Greek government has established in the newly acquired territory an Archaeological Service, the energies of which are now

being directed to the collection and preservation of the scattered antiquities of the country. Most of these will ultimately be placed in a museum in Thessalonica.

AEGINA.—**Unpublished Antiquities.**—In 'Αρχ. 'Εφ. 1913, pp. 86–98 (22 figs.) K. KOUROUNIOTES publishes the following hitherto unpublished antiquities of the Aegina museum: part of an archaic statue of Heracles, counterpart of a Thasian type; a marble lecythus (500–450 B.C.), on which was painted a grave stele with visiting relatives of the dead, found within the grave like the white lecythi; a cylindrical altar erected for Attalus I of Pergamon and bearing a painted inscription; the curbing of the mouth of a tomb, inscribed with the occupant's name; and several late sculptured grave monuments.

ATHENS.—**Coins acquired by the National Museum in 1909 and 1910.**—In *J. Int. Arch. Num.* XV, 1913, pp. 33–76, I. N. SVORONOS and K. M. KONSTANTOPOULOS publish a list of the coins ancient and modern, 5665 in number, acquired by the National Museum and the University during the year ending August 31, 1910. *Ibid.* pp. 185–192 I. N. SVORONOS describes 88 coins added to the collection in the National Museum for the year ending August 31, 1913.

CORFU.—**Recent Discoveries.**—Excavations were continued at Corfu during the last season by Professor Dörpfeld with important results. Previously only ruins of historic times had been found, dating no further back than the fifth or sixth century B.C.; but this year's excavations in the north-west corner of the island and on the southern side of Cape Kephali have resulted in discoveries going back to the Stone Age. They include several stone hand-mills in which the corn was ground into flour in a cavity in a stone block by means of heavy stone balls, some of which have also been found. Toothed flint blades have also been brought to light, as well as handmade pottery of the pre-Mycenaean period. Of the Mycenaean period there have so far been found only a few fragments, not as yet sufficient to justify the assumption that they are those of the town of the Homeric King Alcinous. Of great interest, however, is the existence in the sea at some distance from Cape Kephali of a rock resembling a sailing ship, which is still known as Karavi, "the vessel." This rock is mentioned by the ancient geographers, Strabo and Ptolemy, as the vessel of Odysseus turned to stone. (*Nation*, August 28, 1913, p. 196.)

GORTYNA.—**Excavations at the Praetorium.**—In *Boll. Arte*, VII, 1913, pp. 349–360 (10 figs.) G. G. PORRO describes his excavations at the praetorium at Gortyna in 1912. Three periods may be traced, one near the end of the second century A.D.; another in the second half of the fourth century; and a third in Byzantine times. Four headless statues were found (two of magistrates, one of Artemis, and one of Isis Tyche) and a bearded portrait head of late date.

Recent Discoveries.—The Italian Archaeological Mission headed by Professor Halbherr has recently made some interesting discoveries in Crete. A temple to Egyptian divinities was unearthed at Gortyna, with a dedication on one of the architraves by Flavia Philyra, who had the building erected. In a cell were found statues of Jupiter, Serapis, Isis, and Mercury; also fragments of a colossal statue of a woman, and a bust of a woman which is thought to be that of the foundress of the temple. On the south of the building was

discovered a little flight of steps leading down to a subterranean pool, where religious ceremonies of purification used to be celebrated; on the side of this staircase are two niches for small statues. The Mission also found in the interior of the island a large number of hitherto unpublished epigraphic texts. (*Nation*, August 28, 1913, pp. 196-197.)

HALOS.—Excavations in 1912.—In *B.S.A.* XVIII, Session 1911-1912, pp. 1-29 (15 figs.), A. J. B. WACE and M. S. THOMPSON describe excavations at Halos, in Achaia Phthiotis. Eleven cist tombs at the foot of the acropolis and a tumulus containing sixteen pyres in the plain to the northward were opened. The cist tombs showed inhumation, the tumulus, which is one of a series, cremation. Both belong to the Early Iron Age, the tumulus being somewhat later than the cist tombs. The ninth century B.C. is suggested as a date for the tumulus. The warriors had each, as a rule, one iron sword, one spear, and two knives buried with them. Fibulae were worn by women only. The pottery shows various forms of jugs, wide jars with handles, cups, and plaques. The decoration is geometric of a simple kind.

PHYLAKAS.—A Rustic Shrine.—In *R. Arch.* XXI, 1913, pp. 278-300 (43 figs.) ADOLPH REINACH describes a small (2 m. x 2.50 m.) rectangular enclosure on Mt. Phylakas (Thylakas) at the southwest of the Gulf of Mirabello, in Crete, which he discovered in 1910. The foundations and walls of the enclosure are rude. No certain traces of an altar were found. Numerous figurines representing human beings, cattle, and various animals date, apparently, from about 750 to about 250 B.C. Most of them are of very rude workmanship. The deity here worshipped was probably a nature-goddess.

THASOS.—Excavations in 1912.—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1913, pp. 360-378 (7 figs.) Messrs. PICARD and AVEZOU describe the excavations at Thasos in 1912. The Gate of Silenus was completely cleared as well as the tower to the east of it. About a dozen inscriptions were found here, including some from the fourth century necropolis built into the tower, and some seals from amphorae. At the Gate of Caracalla the dedicatory inscription was on the north, *i. e.* inner side. Objects of bronze of Roman date came to light at this spot. Between this gate and the square of the modern village soundings showed the remains of private houses. At the so-called "Temenos of Machalla" a large number of terra-cottas, vase fragments, amphora handles and small objects of bronze came to light; also a female head from a marble relief. Near the spring of Archonda were the foundations of a heroon of Hellenistic date within an apse-shaped enclosure. Not far from it were the remains of a temple 12.80 m. by 26.60 m. dating from the sixth century B. C. A large hypostyle with a crepidoma of five steps was partly excavated. Six Doric columns supported the entablature. An inscription of about thirty-five large letters covered the architrave of the east end. The letters ΘΕΡΣΙΑ of third or fourth century B.C. date suggest that it was dedicated by a man named Thersilus. An inscription found within the building implies that it was used for meetings of the assembly. The walls excavated by Miller in 1863 and called the "Theorion" did not belong to a single building. Clamps of swallow-tail shape in the walls show that they were early, and this conclusion was confirmed by the discovery of fragments of Ionic vases of orientalizing type, and figurines. The reliefs in the Louvre were attached to the walls of a passage adjoining the south wall.

ITALY

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN ITALY IN 1912.—An account of the archaeological work in Italy in 1912, with references to many published sources, is given by R. DELBRUECK in *Arch. Anz.* 1913, cols. 132-177 (27 figs.).

ALBANO.—**A Prefect of the Second Legion.**—In constructing a new street from the piazza of the railway station at Albano to the Via del Fosso the remains of granaries were found, as well as an inscription of the year 249 A.D., dedicated by Claudius Silvanus in the name of the second legion, Parthica. This is the first mention of a prefect of this famous legion in an inscription. (G. MANCINI, *Not. Scav.* X, 1913, pp. 47-53.)

ANZIO.—**Sculptures from the Sea.**—Near Arco Muto, about sixty metres from the shore, a number of fragments of sculpture were recovered from the sea, probably forming part of the decorations of Nero's villa. (G. MANCINI, *Not. Scav.* X, 1913, pp. 53-54.)

ARPINUM.—**Pieces of the Town Wall.**—Under the Palazzo Palma d'Emilia, on the Corso Tulliano, Arpinum, two fragments of the ancient wall of the town were found. One of these presents the unusual feature of a polygonal wall reinforced with a wall composed of large blocks fastened together with mortar. A. MAIURI who publishes them, also corrects the readings of Mommсен and Ihm of an inscription from Isola di Sora (*C. I. L.* X, 3765 = *Ephem. Epigr.* VIII, 614, p. 153). He would read either *Tullia* or (*Ver*)*tuleia*, *P. L. Decor(ata)*. (*Not. Scav.* X, 1913, pp. 16-19.)

CAPENA.—**An Early Tomb.**—In *B. Pal. It.* XXXIX, 1913, pp. 69-74 (2 figs.), R. PARIBENI gives the results obtained by the excavation of an archaic tomb near the ancient Capena. Of principal interest is a brown amphora of local make, bearing, with other graffito ornament, a rude Chalcidian alphabet (*C.I.E.* 8547).

COTRONE.—**The New Civic Museum.**—Some of the more important objects in the newly founded civic museum at Cotrone are described in *Neapolis*, I, 1913, pp. 217-218.

FRACAZZOLA.—**A Tomb Inscription.**—In *Madonna Verona*, VII, 1913, p. 97, A. DA LISCA publishes the following inscription recently found at Fracazzola in the commune of Cadidavid, *D. M. Saturi Vaieri et Antoniae Aelianae Satura Pezusa parentibus*. The letters are of the first century.

GERACE MARINA.—**A New Civic Museum.**—Notice of the establishment of a new civic archaeological museum at Gerace Marina is given in *Neapolis*, I, 1913, p. 217, and a few of its inscriptions are briefly noted.

LUCERA.—**A Roman Necropolis.**—The finding of a Roman necropolis at Lucera is announced in *Neapolis* I, 1913, p. 213 (quoting the *Domenica del Corriere*, June 22, 1912, p. 7).

MARINO DI NAPOLI.—**Recent Discoveries.**—In *Not. Scav.* X, 1913, pp. 24-26, G. Q. GIGLIONI publishes four inscriptions unearthed in the clandestine excavation of tombs at Marino di Napoli, and two statues, damaged by the action of water but otherwise entire. The latter represent an elderly man and a young woman, perhaps to be identified with the *Dama* and *Tertia* of one of the inscriptions. He assigns them to the first century of the empire.

ORIA.—**A Rock-cut Tomb.**—A rock-cut tomb has been found with fragments of vases and tiles at Oria. (F. RIBEZZO, *Neapolis*, I, 1913, p. 213.)

OSTIA.—Recent Discoveries.—A complete plan of the new baths at Ostia is published in *Not. Scav.* X, 1913, p. 12. Under the road to the north of the Barracks of the Vigiles, running along the wall of the barracks, crossing the Via dei Vigili, and continuing to the east, a water-pipe 0.20 m. in diameter was uncovered for a distance of 68 m., inscribed on one side *Colonor. coloniae Ost.* and on the other, *Q. Vergilius Eupsychus fact.* In the piazza behind the theatre the lower part of a female statue was found, described by Marini as "a replica of the Venus of Fréjus, attributed to Alcamenes." Also an inscription to an unknown Roman knight, (*proc.*) *ad census accipiendos trium civ(ita)rum Ambianorum, Murrinorum, Atreba(tium).* In the Via Fullonica a marble slab was discovered, bearing the inscription *Fulgur Diu* and evidently intended to cover a place struck by lightning. In the Via delle Corporazione among other things, including a large number of brick-stamps of the years 123–130,

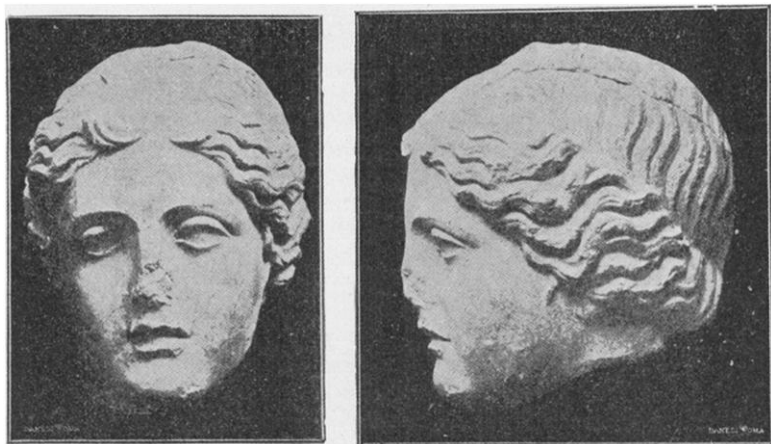


FIGURE 2.—FEMALE HEAD FROM OSTIA

there was found the head of an ephebus, which, according to Marini, is a copy of a Greek original of the fifth century, perhaps of a work of Calamis. In a room on the Via delle Corporazione, behind the shops marked E 2–6 on the plan published in *Not. Scav.* 1909, p. 411, a number of wall-paintings came to light, representing various periods. To the last of these belongs a series of pictures. The wall at the back of the room had a white ground with festoons of red flowers. In the centre is a painting representing a heavily built child in the attitude of Hercules strangling the serpents. Around it are branches of ivy and flowers, some of which have stems. At the ends of the wall are festoons of flowers in the form of a figure 8 and under the one on the right a bird, perhaps a partridge, pecking at a flower. There was perhaps another bird on the left. On the wall to the right were two pictures, of which only one is preserved. It contains a figure of a woman with her left hand resting on her knee. She is looking at the nude figure of a man at her right, with a helmet on his head and a shield on his left arm. His left leg is bent and the other extended. His left hand rests on the ground and supports the weight of his body. The

picture perhaps represents Mars and Venus. Under the picture is a flamingo pecking at a flower, and below that are geometrical figures representing slabs of marble. On the wall to the left both pictures are preserved. In the one towards the rear of the room are the figures of two women. One, nude, is seated at the right facing towards the left, with the left leg bent. In her left hand she holds two javelins, while the right is raised towards the other woman. The latter wears a long robe, girt at the waist with a flowing ribbon, and has her head veiled. She is advancing towards the seated woman, to whom she offers an apple with her right hand, while in her left she holds perhaps another apple. It has been conjectured that the picture may represent some unknown version of the story of Atalanta. In the other picture a man with a shield is advancing towards a seated figure of a woman. This perhaps represents Mars and Rhea Silvia. Under the flowers at the bottom are three birds. (D. VAGLIERI, *Not. Scav.* X, 1913, pp. 10-16; 46-51; 71-81.) In a neighboring room a fine female head (Fig. 2) which Mariani would date in the latter part of the fifth century, was discovered. On the site of the Forum and on the east side of the temple of Vulcan the remains of shops constructed of tufa have been found, and at a lower level other shops of the oldest town of Ostia on this site have been detected. The wooden pavement of these buildings may be inferred from the charred remains of beams which are still preserved. Professor Vaglieri argues from this discovery that the shops which once stood in the Forum at Rome were also of wood and of similar construction. At present he is excavating a large building, also in the Forum, which it is hoped will prove to be the Basilica. (*Nation*, December 25, 1913, p. 628.) In *Rec. Past*, XII, 1913, pp. 139-151 (17 figs.) J. G. WINTER gives a general account of the archaeological discoveries at Ostia, and the present appearance of the ruins.

POMPEII.—Miscellaneous Antiquities.—A large number of small objects have come to light at Pompeii, as well as numerous inscriptions, for the most part election notices. At No. 1 of Insula XIII, in Regio IX the skeleton of a horse was found with a well preserved bronze bridle and bit. (M. DELLA CORTE, *Not. Scav.* X, 1913, pp. 28-35, 55-64, 82-85.)

ROME.—Inscriptions.—A goodly number of inscriptions have been found, of which the following are the most interesting: (1) At number 52 of the Via Flaminia one of the cippi belonging to Claudius's extension of the pomerium was found *in situ*. It has on the left side the number CXXXIX. (2) On the Via Labicana, at No. 219 of the Via Casilina, about 3 km. from the Porta Maggiore, in a columbarium, an inscription to a *vestiarius ab compito Aliario*. This, in connection with previous inscriptions bearing the name of the same locality, seem to indicate that it was a vicus of the Fifth Region. (G. MANCINI, *Not. Scav.* X, 1913, pp. 67-71.) (3) On the Via Ostiense at Aquataccio an inscription of Septimius Mnasea, *praef(ectus urbis)*. (E. GHISLANZONI, *Not. Scav.* X, 1913, p. 8.)

Excavations at the Porta Maggiore.—During the construction of a street, connecting the piazza just inside the Porta Maggiore with the new station on the Via Malabarba, three arches of the Aurelian wall were opened and the area adjacent to their inner side was excavated. The place, known in antiquity as *Gemelli ad spem veterum*, is of special interest because of the aqueducts which entered the city at that point. The courses of four of these were revealed: the Claudia and Julia, Tepula, Marcia, with their specus carried

on arches; with the Anio vetus, and close by it the remains of another, perhaps the Appia, both with subterranean specus. Cippi No. XXIV of the Julia, Tepula, Marcia were found, besides a small distributing station and the remains of a large and fine nymphaeum. (E. GHISLANZONI, *Not. Scav. X*, 1913, pp. 6-8.)

Ancient Roads.—In leveling the modern Via Ostiense about 13.5 km. from the Porta S. Paolo the ancient road was found a short distance below the present level. Its direction was straight, while that of the modern road is slightly curved. A kilometre and a half farther on drainage works came to light. (E. GHISLANZONI, *Not. Scav. X*, 1913, pp. 8-9.) In building a drain running parallel to the *cinta urbana*, near the angle which this forms at the east with the quarter of S. Saba, at the depth of four metres, traces of an ancient road were found, running from southeast to northwest. It was paved with polygonal blocks of lava and was shut off towards the north by a brick wall. (G. MANCINI, *Not. Scav. X*, 1913, p. 44.)

A Mithra Group.—An interesting archaeological discovery has been made in Rome, near the Baths of Caracalla, by Professor Ferri. He found a large subterranean gallery, over half a mile long, as well as drains for carrying away the water from the baths. In one of these drains he came across fragments of a marble group representing Mithra killing the sacred bull. The Baths of Caracalla were already known to have been connected with the worship of Mithra, and this discovery further bears out this theory. (*Nation*, December 11, 1913, p. 575.)

Recent Discoveries on the Palatine.—In the excavations conducted on the Palatine by Professor Giacomo Boni some important discoveries have again been made. Traces of two imperial palaces, those of Caligula and of Nero, have been brought to light. A number of houses belonging to the republican period have been found,—two under the vestibule of the palace of Domitian, three under the Basilica, one under the Treasury, and one under the Triclinium. Further, there have been unearthed traces of the imperial nymphaeum, as well as numerous constructions dating from the age of Domitian. (*Nation*, December 11, 1913, p. 575.)

RUGGE.—An Inscribed Cippus.—A cippus recently found and now in the provincial museum at Lecce bears the inscription: ΑΠΡΟΔΙΤΑ ΨΑΟΤΟΡΑΕ ΘΟΡΙΝΝΙΗΙ ΒΙΑΙΑ (F. RIBEZZO, *Neapolis*, I, 1913, p. 214.)

S. MARIA DI CAPUA VETERE.—New Inscriptions.—In *Not. Scav. X*, 1913, pp. 20-21, A. MAIURI publishes some new inscriptions from S. Maria di Capua Vetere, one of which records the grant of a public funeral to Rutidia Ursia as a mark of honor to her father, while another contains the name Tressia, perhaps a variant of Traesia, and Erotini as a dative.

SARDINIA.—Recent Discoveries.—In the Giardino Birocchi at Cagliari, in the quarter called SS. Annunziata, a new Carthaginian inscription was found, not *in situ*, but probably not far from its original position. It consists of 11 lines, of which, however, the beginnings are lost to an extent which cannot be determined. Professor Ignazio Guidi gives a tentative translation. The museum at Cagliari has recently acquired a number of bronze statuettes of pre-Roman workmanship. The most interesting of these are a figure of a warrior carrying a ram upon his back, from the district of Dolia-

nova. It lacks the head and the right foot, but is otherwise well preserved. Like other Sardinian bronzes it was made by the *cire perdue* process and it is disproportionately thin. Other acquisitions are a statuette of a priestess of the pre-Roman period, from the district of Coni o Santa Millanu; a votive ship, the prow of which consists of a bull, while along the sides birds are perched, perhaps doves, from the region of Santa Cristina; and from Ala dei Sardi, a warrior with a horned helmet. In the district of Grugua, near the ancient town of **Metalla**, a dedicatory inscription in Greek was found, of the late Roman imperial period. (A. TARAMELLI, *Not. Scav.* X, 1913, pp. 96-112.)

SPOLETO.—**A Mosaic Pavement.**—Further exploration of the Roman house under the Palazzo Municipale resulted in completely uncovering a fine mosaic pavement in an almost perfect state of preservation. It belongs to the late republican or early imperial period, but was in part restored in the second century. The house had its peristyle at one side, instead of in the rear, an innovation made necessary by the nature of its site. (G. SORDINI, *Not. Scav.* X, 1913, pp. 65-67.)

SUBIACO.—**An Ancient Head.**—In *R. Arch.* XXI, 1913, pp. 420-422 (fig.), JOAN EVANS calls attention to a marble bust in the monastery of Sta. Scholastica at Subiaco. The head is apparently of Hellenistic workmanship and suggests the Niobid type. The drapery is fine and is confined by a cord bearing a certain analogy to that of the charioteer of Delphi. Possibly the head and the lower part may not belong together.

TALAMONE.—**A Large Ossuary.**—The discovery of a large ossuary near the port of Talamone, in the province of Grosseto, has been announced. The discovery is on the scene of the battle of Talamon, fought in the year 225 B.C., during the invasion of Italy by the Gauls, when the invading hordes, as recorded by Polybius, were defeated by the Romans under the consuls Papus and Regulus. The ruins of a Temple of Thanksgiving, erected by the Romans in memory of this victory, were unearthed in 1892, and further important discoveries are expected as a result of the present excavations. (*Nation*, August 28, 1913, p. 197.)

TREVIGNANO ROMANO.—**An Eighth Century Tomb.**—In the Via della Macchia, near lake Bracciano, there was found a tomb for an incinerated body, containing an urn of yellowish clay, 27 cm. high and 37.5 cm. in diameter, covered with a bronze bowl. It contained the ashes of an adult, probably a woman, and a number of offerings of bronze and terra-cotta. These had been burned with the body, and some which could not be contained in the urn had been purposely broken. The tomb belonged to the eighth century B.C. Nearby a tomb for inhumation was found, containing the remains of a skeleton and offerings of the same epoch. These tombs (see *Not. Scav.* 1911, pp. 246 ff.) doubtless formed part of the ancient necropolis of Corano. (E. STEFANI, *ibid.* X, 1913, pp. 37-43.)

VEJUM.—**Recent Excavations.**—Excavations on the site of the Etruscan town of Vejum, near Rome, have revealed the existence of five temples, a theatre, a circus, and many dwelling houses. Vases, arms, and jewels have been found in considerable numbers, and these objects are to be housed in a museum, which it is intended to build on the site of the town. (*Nation*, August 28, 1913, p. 196.)

FRANCE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN 1912.—Among other archaeological finds of more or less importance in France in 1912, the following may be mentioned: At **Sorel** (Eure) Roman, Gallic, and neolithic remains in successive strata; at **Chennetron** (Seine-et-Marne), a curious Merovingian sarcophagus; at **Alise-Sainte-Reine**, on the east slope of Mont Auxois, remains of Gallic fortifications exactly as described by Caesar and fixing the site of the Gallic camp; also Gallic dwellings dug out of the hillside, one consisting of three connecting rooms; a new Gallo-Roman quarter with one important house containing numerous articles of furniture, and an edifice of unique plan, from which came one of the best bronzes found on French soil, a portrait-bust of a Roman lady of the first century A.D.; at **Bourbon-Lancy** (Saône-et-Loire), on the site of the ancient church of Saint Martin, a marble votive tablet to Borvo and Damona, with foundations which may belong to a temple of these two divinities; at **Chalon-sur-Saône**, an inscribed pedestal which gives the most ancient forms of the names of the river (and goddess), Souconna, and the town, Cabilonnum; at **Lyons** an inscribed altar dedicated to Severus and Caracalla which testifies to the substitution of detachments from the Rhine legions for the old Cohors Urbana that had garrisoned the town for two centuries; at **Vaison** (Vaucluse), a series of statues and fragments, including a man in a toga, a woman in tunic and mantle, and an imperial torso with richly ornamented cuirass; at **Arles**, near the theatre, a frieze of garlands of fruits and masks, a draped statue, a bas-relief of a dancing girl, etc. (E. MICHON, *Arch. Anz.* 1913, cols. 269-276.)

BOUVILLE.—**Neolithic Axes.**—In *L'Homme préhistorique*, I, 1913, pp. 48-50, Dr. DE SAINT-PÉRIER describes four unpolished flint axes and a polishing stone of neolithic date found at Bouville (Seine-et-Oise) in 1912.

BUTTE DE MARLEMONT.—**A Neolithic Workshop.**—In *L'Homme préhistorique*, I, 1913, pp. 209-211, A. COLLAYE records the discovery of a neolithic workshop at Butte de Marlemont (Ardennes).

BUZANCY.—**Prehistoric Remains.**—In *L'Homme préhistorique*, I, 1913, pp. 89-90, A. COLLAYE records recent discoveries of prehistoric date in the vicinity of Buzancy.

CHALON-SUR-SAÔNE.—**A Gallic Deity Belisamarus.**—An altar dedicated to a hitherto unknown Gallic deity Belisamarus and found near Chalon-sur-Saône is described by E. ESPÉRANDIEU in *R. Ép. Nouv. Sér.* I, 1913, p. 95.

CONGERVILLE.—**A Recent Discovery.**—In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1913, pp. 166-174 (fig.) L. E. LEFEVRE reports the discovery in 1911-1912 of a grave containing the skeletons of two warriors at Congerville (Seine-et-Oise). Each man had a sword and a spear. It is a Gallic grave dating from before the Roman conquest.

DORDOGNE.—**Quaternary Art.**—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1913, pp. 124-131 Messrs. CAPITAN, PEYRONY and BOUYSSONIE call attention to the specimens of quaternary art which they have discovered in recent years at Limeuil and la Madelaine. There are in all about 150 different objects. They emphasize the careful execution of the figures of animals, especially of reindeer and horses. One figure of a man is clearly represented with a mask. The writers suggest that all the human figures probably wore masks, and that the carvings

and drawings had some ceremonial significance. Such as could be removed, including forty carvings in bone and ivory, have been placed in the museum of Saint-Germain-en-Laye.

JAVERLHAC.—Prehistoric Remains.—In the "Grotte des Grèzes," near Javerlhac (Dordogne), the silex is that of the higher Mousterian (second terrace of Moustier), and the fauna (reindeer and horse abundant) is that of the last phase of Moustier. M. Peyrony (*Bull. de la Société historique et archéologique du Périgord*, 1913) observes that: 1, during the Acheulian period the horse is more common than the ox; 2, in the beginning of the Mousterian the relation is reversed; 3, in the second period of the Mousterian, the horse becomes more abundant and remains so to the end of the Solutrian. Numerous coproliths of hyaenas in all parts of the archaeological strata prove that the hunters left their shelter periodically. (S. R., *R. Arch.* XXII, 1913, pp. 136 f.)

LYONS.—Excavations in 1913.—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1913, pp. 283-287, G. DE MONTAUZAN and P. FABIA report that excavations at Fourvière early in 1913 brought to light the foundations of a rectangular room with an apse at one end paved with marble. Under the street of les Quatre-Vents are the remains of a large building which will be more carefully examined. The vase fragments cover a period of about three centuries, or from the time of the foundation of the city to the third century A.D. Several mosaics, pieces of frescoes, and fragments of sculpture were found as well as a military diploma issued by Commodus in 192 to a soldier of Lyons.

MALEMORT.—A Prehistoric Station.—In *L'Homme préhistorique*, I, 1913, pp. 328-329, H. JEAN reports the discovery of numerous flint implements and fragments of coarse pottery at Malemort (Vaucluse), proving the existence there of a prehistoric station. The site was also occupied in Gallo-Roman times.

PALUD.—Bronze Leg Rings.—In *L'Homme préhistorique*, I, 1913, pp. 154-162, C. MATTHIS describes six bronze leg rings found with a seventh (now lost) at Palud (Basses-Alpes) in 1906. They were attached to a human tibia. The writer, who has recently obtained possession of them, dates them at the beginning of the Iron Age.

PARIS.—Miscellaneous Antiquities in the Louvre.—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1913, pp. 440-448 (5 figs.) E. PORTIER shows that a red-figured vase reproduced in Millin's *Peintures de vases antiques* (II, pl. 77) is not a forgery, but a Gnathia vase with human figures added in modern times. The vase is now in the Louvre. He also publishes a terra-cotta group from Tunis recently acquired by the Louvre representing a victim of the arena. A nude woman with her hands tied behind her back is seated on a bull, while a panther leaps at her throat. A terra-cotta head of a statuette from Sitia is likewise published. It is in the Cretan style.

PORTHELOT.—Antiquities from the Saône.—In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1913, pp. 131-137 (3 figs.) A. HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE publishes a note from B. de Grésigny telling of discoveries made near the Saône especially at Porthelot. They include many objects from the Stone and Bronze Ages, two fine bronze vases of the Roman period, a helmet, and miscellaneous Roman antiquities. *Ibid.* pp. 137-143, A. HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE discusses the two vases, which are pitchers 27 cm. high. At the base of the handles are figures, on one a child drinking from a bowl, on the other Perseus slaying Medusa.

SOUZY-LA-BRICHE.—Excavations in 1912.—In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1913, pp. 157–160, Comte DE SAINT-PERIER reports upon his excavations in 1912 at Souzy-la-Briche where his grandfather had excavated in 1865 and 1882. The foundations of a Gallo-Roman building, 73 m. long and 15 m. wide were found. At its south end was a large room 10.55 m. by 5.40 m. with a mosaic floor with geometric designs.

VICHY.—Gallo-Roman Antiquities.—In *L'Homme préhistorique*, I, 1913, pp. 26–29 (2 figs.) H. CHAPELET calls attention to an important discovery of Gallo-Roman antiquities made at Vichy in 1908. These consist of three statuettes 25 cm. high of Jupiter, Mercury, and Mars; three in bronze 10 cm. high of Apollo, Mercury, and Hercules; a stone statuette of Dis Pater 18 cm. high; a bronze tray with remains of burnt grain; a scythe; a broken vase of terra sigillata; a broken glass cup; and 65 coins of Hadrian and Antoninus.

THE VIE.—A Submerged Prehistoric Station.—In *L'Homme préhistorique* I, 1913, pp. 281–282, E. BICQUIER and M. BAUDOUIN announce the discovery of a prehistoric station in the bed of the Vie near its mouth. It dates from early neolithic times. Many implements of flint have been found.

VIEIL-ÈVREUX.—Excavations in 1912.—Under the title *Les fouilles du Vieil-Èvreux* (Paris, 1913, E. Leroux. 80 pp.; 36 figs.) E. ESPÉRANDIEU publishes his first report of his excavations begun in 1912 at Vieil-Èvreux. He describes the digging done on the site at various times early in the nineteenth century, when the small objects now in the museum at Èvreux were discovered. Work was carried on in 1912 at the baths, and at a site about 300 m. to the south where house walls were found. Several specimens of Gallic pottery were unearthed, and one fragmentary vase decorated with figures in relief; also a few objects of bronze, many of iron, besides broken and melted glass, and 221 coins dating from Tiberius to Constantius.

BELGIUM

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN 1912.—The brief report of the archaeological discoveries in Belgium in 1912 by L. RENARD-GRENSON, in *Arch. Anz.* 1913, cols. 276–281, includes work in the provinces of Liège, Limburg, Namur, Brabant, and Hainaut. The results of several years excavation and study of the palaeolithic site at **Sainte-Walburge** in Liège, have been published and the objects found have been placed on exhibition and carefully arranged in the prehistoric section of the Archaeological Museum of the city. The station is considered Mousterian, although single Acheulian objects occur. At **Tongres** (Atuatuca Tongrorum) in Limburg, some Belgo-Roman incineration burials with pottery, fibulae, bronze and glass objects; a small black-slip painted vase of red clay with barbotine inscription *Sitio*; coins from Domitian to Faustina the Younger; architectural fragments from some large building; and inscriptions, are to be noted. The Archaeological Society of Brussels has conducted excavations in a Belgo-Roman cemetery and two villas, a bronze-age cemetery, and several neolithic stations. The Archaeological Society of Namur has excavated seven Frankish tombs and a small "basilica" at **Achènes**, as well as a small Belgo-Roman cemetery, and a small Roman cellar with air-holes and niches; and at **Strud** (Ardennes), an impor-

tant Belgo-Roman cemetery yielding pottery of various kinds, coins of the second century, enamelled fibulae, and a few articles of bronze. At **Mons** (Hainaut) a small hoard of Roman copper coins of the third century was found, which was probably lost during the great Germanic invasions of this country in the reign of Gallienus (260-268).

BOIS D'ACRES.—A Hoard of Roman Coins.—In *R. Belge Num.* LXIX, 1913, p. 504, M. ALVIN records a find at Bois d'Acres (near Lessines) of about 150 denarii of the emperors Gordian, Aemilian, Valerian (father and son), and the Empress Julia Maesa.

BRUSSELS.—Gallo-Roman Antiquities from Bavai.—In *B. Mus. Brux.* XII, 1913, pp. 46-47 (3 figs.) A. L. reports the following gifts of Gallo-Roman antiquities from Bavai to the Brussels museum: two bronze plaques, one with the head of Medusa, and the other with a horned male head; a large bowl of polished red ware with conventional designs in relief; a flat red bowl with the name of Caratus on the inside; and several vases.

SPIENNES.—The Neolithic Flint Mines.—In *B. Mus. Brux.* XII, 1913, pp. 44-46 (4 figs.) A. DE LOË describes the excavation of the pits belonging to the neolithic flint mines at Spiennes. Thousands of broken and wornout flint picks were found, as well as stones used for hammers. Marks of the picks on the chalk were as fresh as when first made.

SWITZERLAND

RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK.—A report by cantons, of various excavations, discoveries, and additions to museums, in 1911 and 1912, by O. SCHULTHESS, is given in *Arch. Anz.* 1913, cols. 304-324. Avenches, Kaiser-Augst, and Brugg-Windisch are the chief centres for Roman remains. In Ticino, a pre-Roman cemetery at Gubo, Roman graves at Giubiasco, and other Roman remains at Monteceneri are noted. A new official publication, *Monumenti Storici del cantone Ticino*, is issued by Hoepli at Milan. At St. Maurice (Valais) Roman remains found in digging to lay water pipes include coins, terra sigillata, two pavements, one half a metre above the other, and a canal or sewer covered with a vault made of shaped bricks, one of which is inscribed LIENINO. At Martigny, in the amphitheatre of Octodurus, south-east of the town, a thick wall was found parallel to the eastern circuit wall, but whether it was built as a defence against land and snow slides from the mountain or served some architectural purpose, is not determined. The use of the "authepsa" vase as a sort of samovar is accepted. Systematic excavation of the amphitheatre was begun in the autumn of 1911. The museum of Freiburg has received a portion of the border of the dismembered Orpheus mosaic of Cheyres-Yvonard, and half of a fine boar in bronze, found at Rue, the other half being held by the owner of the ground in which it was discovered. At Kaiser-Augst, two lines of an inscription, in letters 20 cm. high,

legio] NUM I ADIV[*trici*s | VII] GEM FELI[*cis*

attest the presence here in the first century of detachments from legions belonging in Spain, and are the first epigraphic evidence of troops being stationed at Augusta Rauracorum. They were probably brought here for some large public work, as bridges or roads, perhaps because of military operations

against the Chatti and Mattiaci. In the burial ground of the time of the Invasions, the coins, mostly from the third and fourth centuries, were sometimes cut in halves, sometimes pierced for suspension by a string or wire, and some were put in purses hung at the belt of the buried person. The graves are of many different types, mere trenches with the dead laid on the bare ground, or lined with tiles taken from the Roman town, or provided with wooden coffins, and occasionally one was hollowed out of a block of stone and covered with a stone slab. The stone and brick graves were used more than once. A few glass bowls and flasks, and knives of the sort used in hunting or in daily life were almost the only objects found. The absence of weapons, pottery and ornaments, indicates a peaceful and humble folk living and dying here for centuries. The period extends from the fourth or beginning of the fifth century to Carolingian times, but the greatest number of burials belong to the seventh and eighth centuries. The single grave undoubtedly Christian among so many suggests the difficulty with which Roman and Frankish paganism were overcome. At **Brugg**, a new Vindonissa Museum has been built for the collections formerly housed in the Abbey Church at Königsfelden. In the "dump heap" from which so many unusual objects of the first century have come, were found two pieces of cylindrical glass vases, one being a circus beaker with the letters APOEI, which have not yet been interpreted; also the sleeve of a leather jacket and a piece of ornamented cut leather with the letters MIL. In the town, a piece of the Roman road leading to the passage over the Aar has been found, bordered by a row of urn burials. Trial trenches in the legionary camp failed to disclose the position of the southern wall, but struck the so-called Celtic ditch, which was filled up by the Romans, and walls apparently belonging to barracks. Quite outside the camp, a small late Roman temple was found, containing two altars, to the Nymphs and Apollo. Several of the watch towers of the line of defence of the Rhine have been found. One at **Ober Wallbach** is the second strongest known on this line. The question whether the defences above **Schaffhausen** turned off toward the Danube or continued up the course of the Rhine is decided in favor of the latter alternative by the discovery of a tower near Schaffhausen.

GERMANY

ALZEI.—A Fourth Century Castellum.—At Alzei, not far from Mainz, a fourth century *castellum*, in a good state of preservation, has been excavated. It has stone walls and round towers, except at its two gates (E. and W.). From this fort Valentinian I dated two of his edicts. An inscription gives its name as Vicus Altiaiensis. In the centre are remains of an older villa rustica, with baths and hypocaust. (E. ANTHES and W. UNVERZAGT, *Bonn. Jb.* 1912, pp. 137-169; 2 pls.; 10 figs.)

BERLIN.—A Lion from Cnidus.—In *Ber. Kunsts.* XXXIV, 1912-1913, cols. 243-250 (5 figs.) B. SCHRÖDER publishes a life size lion from Cnidus recently acquired by the Berlin museum. It dates from the latter part of the sixth century B.C.

Bronze Scales.—In *Ber. Kunsts.* XXXV, 1913-1914, cols. 1-10 (3 figs.) R. ZAHN publishes two sets of bronze scales recently acquired by the Berlin museum. They are of the type known as the steelyard. One found in the

Tiber weighs on one side from $\frac{1}{2}$ pound to $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, and on the other from 5 to 16 pounds. It bears a divided inscription, *Imp. Caes. M. Aurel. Antonin* on one side of the beam, and *Imp. Caes. L. Aurelio Vero. Aug. Cos. II. ex. in Capitolio* on the other. The date is 161 A.D. The second specimen was found at Pergamon. On one side it can weigh from 1 ounce to 4 pounds, and on the other from 5 to $15\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. The writer also publishes a new type of weight for such scales, a small boy squatting and holding a ball.

The Collection of Glass in the Antiquarium.—The collection of ancient glass in the Berlin Antiquarium has been greatly enriched by the acquisition of the Gans collection from Frankfort and the Rath collection from Cologne, and now ranks at least with those of other large museums. It includes the early Egyptian opaque glass, usually blue in color and richly decorated, as well as every variety of the later transparent glass. In the great variety of shapes and colors there are pieces imitating metal vessels, terra sigillata, and all kinds of fruits and plant forms. The millefiori mosaic glass is represented in a great range of colors, shapes and kinds, with combinations of opaque and transparent glass, with blown and moulded pieces, and others cut out of solid blocks of glass. The collection is especially rich in specimens found in Germany and largely made in Germany. (A. KOESTER, *Arch. Anz.* 1913, cols. 383-394.)

EBERSWALDE.—Gold Objects.—In *Z. Ethn.* XLV, 1913, pp. 277-278, C. SCHUCHHARDT describes a find of gold objects near Eberswalde consisting of eight bowls with decoration of points, bosses and zigzag lines in concentric circles, thirty-three arm and finger spirals of doubled wire, several bundles of such wire and some other raw materials, weighing all together $2\frac{1}{2}$ kg. It dates from the later Bronze Age, eighth or seventh century B.C.

KEMPTEN IM ALLGÄU.—A Bust of Mercury.—A bronze Roman weight, found near Kempten im Allgäu, proves to be of unusual interest. A heavy coating of patina and sand was first removed by electrolysis, disclosing a bust of Mercury of the middle of the first century A.D. The eyes are finished in hammered silver, the lips in copper (or red bronze). (E. REISINGER, *Bonn. Jb.* 1913, pp. 241-246; pl.; 2 figs.)

MÜNSTER.—Antiquities of the Bronze Age.—In *Z. Ethn.* XLV, 1913, pp. 228-230 (5 figs.), H. MÖTEFINDT describes two bronze razors and a needle, found under a vase near Münster in Westphalia. One razor has a thickened back and the other ends in a handle doubly bent like a swan's neck or the letter S. The needle (17 cm. in length) has a head like a tiny vase. Two bronze vases were sketched but crumbled away into brittle flakes. The find dates from the late Bronze Age.

PLAIDT AN DER NETTE.—A Prehistoric Settlement.—A prehistoric settlement at Plaidt an der Nette has been excavated by the Provincial Museum of Bonn. An account of the neolithic pottery, and other results, is given by H. LEHNER in *Bonn. Jb.* 1913, pp. 271-310 (15 pls.; 5 figs.).

VETERA.—Excavations of 1910-1912.—The excavations of 1910-1912 at Vetera (Xanten) are described by H. LEHNER in *Bonn. Jb.* 1913, pp. 311-342 (10 pls.; 4 figs.). Of extraordinary interest is the examination of the remains of the praetorium of this most important Roman stronghold on the lower Rhine, the station of two legions (V and XXI, until the latter was replaced by XV). To the last fact is due the almost strictly symmetrical arrangement.

Across the front ran a colonnade, with a monumental double archway, leading through into the large central court, surrounded by columns. On the further side of the court, and at right angles to the central axis, lay the lofty hall, with three aisles, divided by piers. At either end of the hall was, apparently, a *sacellum* for the standards of its respective legion. On three sides the hall was surrounded by large rooms, while a double series of smaller rooms ran around three sides of the court, giving each of the sixty maniples its own armory. Hall and *sacella* show traces of fresco painting, and fragments of Corinthian capitals and columns also prove the stateliness of Vetera, as adorned by Claudius and Nero, only to be destroyed, after the massacre of its garrison, by the Germans under Civilis, in A.D. 70. That the later Vetera had a different site is negatively established by these excavations. On the pottery and other finds at Vetera one may consult articles by J. HAGEN and by H. LEHNER, *ibid.* 1913, pp. 343-435 (12 pls.; 16 figs.). Two potters' ovens were discovered, and local imitations of Arretine *sigillata* show the enterprise of the frontier potter.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES.—A report of archaeological work in 1912, chiefly from published sources is given by G. v. FINALY in *Arch. Anz.* 1913, cols. 325-338. From the Roman excavations at **Intercisa-Dunapentele** came a relief of Heracles leading Alcestis (see p. 110), a bronze hydria, probably made at Capua, and a number of inscriptions, one of which shows the presence here in the first century of certain Dalmatian cohorts. A collection of materials for encaustic painting, now in the National Museum, consists of grinding stones, bronze spatulas and spoons, a bronze box with covered compartments, like one found at Saint-Medard-des-Près and supposed to have been used for warming the paints; also five small glass bottles containing white, brown, yellow, red and green paints, mixed with wax or some oily substance. A Roman villa near **Vesprén**, with a fine view toward the Plattensee to the south, contains several buildings enclosed by a wall. The house has an atrium with impluvium, or peristyle and piscina, and various rooms with frescoes, like those of the third style at Pompeii, semicircular apses, and mosaic floors made of native stones; coins are from Antoninus Pius to Valentinian. The museum of Vesprén has received a two-handled bronze burial urn ornamented with dogs' heads and a child's head. The lines of entrenchments crossing the region between the Danube and the Theiss, which lies partly in the forest, consists of an earth wall with a ditch sometimes on the barbarian side, sometimes on the Roman, and sometimes on both sides. Whether it is really a Roman work is not quite certain, although the three sections are explained as erected by M. Aurelius in 173, by Constantius in 359, and at some time between those two dates. No Roman coins, sherds, or other objects are found there. In Transylvania, the plan of the double settlement at **Apulum** (Karlsburg) has been published. The permanent camp was on the hill of the present citadel, the *colonia Apulensis* on the bank of the Maros to the south, and the *municipium* to the north and northeast, with a road connecting the two parts. In a house that has been excavated here coins were found of Vespasian and from Hadrian to Philip and Otacilia Severa, and a number of marble and painted terra-cotta floor slabs, both plain and decorated. Among a large num-

ber of inscriptions from Sarmizegetusa and other places in this region, several are altars to Silvanus Domesticus and to Aesculapius and Hygieia; one is dedicated in oriental phrase "*Deo Aeterno et Junoni et Angelis*," one is the base of a statue of the emperor Julius Phillippus; several are dedicated by members of *decuriae fabrum*. An earth fort has been found at **Burgberg**, and two Roman villas near **Klausenburg**. They have separate houses for the masters and servants, and other evidences of the prosperity brought by the neighboring military station of Napoca. Remains of a number of villas and an earth fort are scattered about the region of **Potaissa** (Thorenburg).

INTERCISA.—Important Discoveries.—In *Jh. Oest. Arch. I.* XV, 1913, pp. 174–196 (34 figs.) A. HEKLER describes a number of objects found in recent years at Intercisa. Among these are fragments of stucco reliefs representing winged Eroles, dolphins, etc., from house B; also many grave reliefs with scenes from Greek mythology. These represent Orpheus and Eurydice; Orpheus playing the lyre, and the animals standing around him; Achilles dragging the body of Hector; Heracles and Hesione; Tereus pursuing Philomela and Procne; Dionysus and two Bacchantes; and Heracles and Alcestis. The last mentioned relief retains its painting almost intact. The background is brick red, the *himation* of Alcestis blue, her *chiton* yellow, and the body of Heracles lightly shaded. Another relief represented an ivy growing from a vase. Imported bronze vases from Italy, Gaul, and Germany were found; and in a grave which contained a coin of Marcus Aurelius an interesting bone relief of Alexandrian workmanship with Mars and Venus standing and Eroles playing on either side of them. It was originally gilded. There was also found the upper part of a statuette of a youthful river god; and a helmet dating from the fourth century A.D.

MEZÖBÁND.—The Excavations of 1906 and 1907.—In *Dolgozatok az Erdélyi Nemzeti Múzeum*, IV, 1913, pp. 265–429 (plan; 85 figs.) I. KOVACS publishes the results of the excavations of 1906 and 1907 in the commune of Mezöbánd, Hungary. The contents of the graves opened, as well as the other finds, date from three different periods, (1) the Bronze Age; (2) the La Tène period; and (3) the period of the migrations, *i.e.* the fifth to the seventh century A.D. Many pieces of pottery came to light, as well as numerous fragments of metal.

RUSSIA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN 1912.—Excavations were carried on by W. W. Schkorpil in the **Taman** peninsula, Kuban region (tumuli on Sellenskaia mountain), and at **Kertch** (necropolis with Hellenistic shaft-graves of old Mycenaean type, a Christian chamber tomb, a late Roman tomb with paintings on the rock walls); by B. Pharmakowsky at **Olbia**, in the city, including the banks of the river Bug, which has greatly encroached on the site, and in the old necropolis (graves mostly of the second half of the sixth century B.C.); by N. J. Wesselowsky in a village of the district of **Melitpol**, in the Crimea (tumulus called Ssолоcha, containing a bronze funeral car, horse graves, etc.); by A. A. Bobrinskoi in the district of **Chercasi**, government of Kiev (two Scythian tumuli with chambers cut in the rock and roofed and lined with wood); by A. Martinovitch and others at **Voronezh** on the Don (three Scythian tumuli in a group of more than thirty). From all of these places

were obtained, partly by purchase, vast quantities of gold and silver vessels, jewelry, weapons, metal work of all kinds, besides terra-cottas, Ionian, Athenian, and other pottery, and many articles of use or ornament, especially horse trappings. A panathenaic amphora at Taman and a fragment of another at Kertch are dated by the archon's name, Neaechmus, as of the year 320 B.C. A temple-shaped sarcophagus of wood, almost intact, is from Kertch. At Olbia were found two tombs closed by rows of amphorae, in one case set upright, in the other reversed; a complete skeleton *in situ*; a child's terra-cotta sarcophagus; and two curiously carved alabaster vases with female figures, perhaps harpies, supporting the bowl-shaped body and other figures standing on the cover, which are of old Ionian style and probably made in Naucratis, as fragments of a similar vase in the British Museum are from there. Among the horse trappings from the tumulus of Ssolocha is a gold fish which apparently stood upright above the forehead and had a religious-symbolic meaning. It explains the use of a similar gold fish from Vetttersfelde in the Berlin Antiquarium, and it illustrates clearly the technique of such work, the gold being nailed over wooden shapes, parts of which have survived. A large silver vase from Voronezh has three curious reliefs of barbarians in pairs, and like the similar vase found at Kul-Oba (Crimea) is probably of the second century B.C. A collection of objects belonging to the Bronze Age of Hungary and dating from the second millennium B.C. was found by peasants in quarrying near Borodinò in Bessarabia; and a remarkable treasure of Byzantine, Sassanid and barbarian art, probably the property of some nomad prince of about 700 A.D. in the district of Constantinograd, government of Poltava (see *A.J.A.* XVII, p. 461). The coins date from 602 to 668. (B. PHARMAKOWSKY, *Arch. Anz.* 1913, cols. 178-234; 74 figs.)

GREAT BRITAIN

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN 1912-1913.—Excavations at the walls of Hadrian and Antoninus Pius, at Corbridge, Holt (near Chester), Wroxeter, Caerwent, Wall (near Lichfield, at the crossing of Watling Street with another Roman road), Casterley (Wilts.), Yewden (near Henley on the Thames), and some other places, are reported by F. HAVERFIELD in *Arch. Anz.* 1913, cols. 281-304 (23 figs.). New towers of Hadrian's wall have been found and evidence gathered that they were all given up at one time. A large stretch of the wall was destroyed by the barbarians about 200 and rebuilt later on a smaller scale but the towers abandoned. In the wall of Pius, at Bemulie or Balmuilly, not far from Glasgow, is a stone fort, 121 x 126 m., adjoining the wall in an unusual way. It seems to have been built by Pius, not by Agricola, and occupied from 140 to 180 A.D., being rebuilt once in that time. Inscriptions found here are one on an altar from the baths and one naming Lollius Urbicus, legate in 141. The seventh campaign at Corbridge (Corstopitum) disclosed a number of buildings unlike those found before, which date from the middle or last part of the second century, succeeding others of the first century. One, a kind of principia, was destroyed by violence about the year 200 and rebuilt later, perhaps by Severus, who was in Britain in 208. It contained an altar (*Discipulinae Augustorum leg. ii. Aug.*), which must be later than 161; an inscription perhaps naming Virius Lupus, governor of Britain in 197; a rude relief of Hercules killing the hydra, and a torso of a Genius or Bonus Eventus. There appear

to be remains of water conduits, Corbridge being on a deep bed of gravel without water. A fine bronze ewer is among the small finds here. The situation of the castellum Aballaba is fixed at **Pap Castle** in Cumberland. An inscription found in a wild valley on Exmoor is the gravestone of one Cavudus, son of Civilis, a reversal of the usual order of a father with a British and a son with a Roman name. **Viroconum Cornoviorum** (Wroxeter) arose at least as early as the Flavian period, perhaps earlier, as a Roman town with the usual public buildings and rectangular plan, and also as capital of the Cornovii, replacing a Celtic *oppidum* on the neighboring hill of Wrekin. In the time of the late emperors it became the third city of Britain, only London and Cirencester being larger. The London Society of Antiquaries have begun systematic excavations like those now finished at **Silchester**. As the houses, in a land where stone is scarce, were built of wood or other perishable materials, only their floors remain. **Kenchester** (Hereford) appears to be the ancient Magnis, and **East Bridgeford** (between Leicester and Lincoln) the Margidunum of the *Itinerarium Antonini*. Here a small irregular area surrounded by a ditch, which was settled about the end of the first century as a civil community, has yielded terra sigillata and bits of mosaic. At **Casterley** is a Celtic town founded under Roman influence about 50 B.C. to 50 A.D., and occupied as late as the fourth century. Here and at several other sites (Caerwent, Yewden), irregular openings under the buildings, that have been called hypocausts, seem to have been used for parching grain that had been reaped before it was ripe.

LONDON.—A Roman Mosaic in the British Museum.—The British Museum has recently purchased a Roman mosaic of great interest. It was discovered at Romain-en-Gallia, the site of a Roman town on the bank of the Rhone, opposite Vienne (Isère), to the south of Lyons. The mosaic is distinguished by completeness, only small portions being restored. It measures about 12 feet by 10 feet 6 inches, and formed the floor of a room. The design consists of a central panel with four medallions, one at each corner. The central panel contains a nude figure with a hound; the medallions respectively Dionysus, wreathed, a bust of a young satyr, busts of an old satyr and a Maenad, and busts of a young Pan and a Maenad. Each of these medallions is surrounded by a square border, the corners of which are filled with birds. The prevailing colors in the mosaic are black, white, red, and yellow, but other shades are also introduced. Though not comparable with the finest work in this style in Naples and Rome, this mosaic is of finer workmanship than that of the provincial work found in Britain and Africa. The squares employed are exceedingly small, particularly in the panel and the medallions, and they have been pieced together with extraordinary skill. (*Nation*, January 8, 1914, p. 44.)

Recent Acquisitions of Coins by the British Museum.—Sundry ancient coins recently acquired by the British Museum, and not within the field of volumes of the Catalogue soon to be published, are pictured and described with valuable comments by G. F. HILL in *Num. Chron.* 1913, pp. 257–275 (2 pls.).

A Catalogue of Lantern Slides.—A catalogue of the lantern slides in the libraries of the Societies for the Promotion of Hellenic and Roman Studies has been issued as a supplement to the *J.H.S.* XXXIII, 1913, in 164 full-size pages; price 2/6. It includes 4509 slides, of which 3704 are Hellenic and 805 Roman, though the latter list is incomplete. These are catalogued under 15 main heads, with many subdivisions, as follows: Colour Slides;

Maps, Plans, and Sections; Topography and Excavation; Inscriptions; Pre-hellenic Antiquities; Architecture; Sculpture (21 pages); Bronzes; Terracottas; Vases; Painting and Mosaic; Coins; Minor Arts and Handicrafts; Miscellaneous; Sets of Slides (twelve selected lists on special subjects). The index occupies eight 3-column pages.

OXFORD.—Acquisitions of the Ashmolean Museum.—The acquisitions of the Ashmolean Museum in 1912 were:—*Egypt*. Marble head of the crocodile-god of the Fayoum, twelfth dynasty; alabaster goblet from Sinai, with the name of Amenhotep III; numerous bronze objects from the Nubian cemeteries of Faras, among them a mirror case adorned with a head in relief. *Asia Minor*. Hittite mould of steatite; fine hematite cylinder of Syrian type. *Aegean Sea*. Marble vase in form of a sheep, of Aegean period. *Greece and Rome*. Stamnus, maenads carrying the lacerated limbs of Pentheus; dedication, on bronze, of a statue, the work of Heracleodorus, to Dionysus, the dedicators being the members of an association of *περίπολοι*. The library has received a copy of the illustrated Catalogue of Watches in the Morgan Collection. (S. R., *R. Arch.* XXII, 1913 p. 135.)

NORTHERN AFRICA

RECENT DISCOVERIES.—A summary of archaeological work in Tripoli, Tunis, Algeria and Morocco, based chiefly on recent publications, is given by A. SCHULTEN in *Arch. Anz.* 1913, cols. 239–269 (8 figs.). Attention is called to the similarity of the early rock paintings of Africa and those left by members of the same race in caves in France and Spain; also to the question of the blond type among the Berbers, which is considered not of Indo-European origin, and to the historical insignificance of this people which is evidenced also in Spain and should be attributed to a racial incapacity for political life and civilization rather than to geographical conditions. The Limes Tripolitanus, partly in Tunis, follows the natural line which the Italians will also have to use, the northern edge of the table land that rises some 600 metres above the coast plain. It consists of a road with long stretches of wall and ditch, but seems to be fortified only in dangerous places. Most of the names of stations in the *Itinerarium Antonini* have survived in some form. The stations are either small forts of masonry, 30 x 30 m. to 200 x 150 m. often with a “keep” within, or fortified houses (*burgi*, Arabic *bordsh*) of rough stones, 9 x 15 m. Isolated castella before or behind the line are for the protection of roads crossing it. The castella are more like those of the Arabian frontier than the later one of Germany or England. A milestone of the year 237 and various inscriptions show that the emperors Maximinus and Maximus built or repaired a road from Leptis Major and the military roads from Carthage and Hadrumetum to Theveste and that from Tacape to Capsa. The limits of the Punic city of **Carthage**, as defined by the cemeteries, show that it occupied only the southeast corner of the peninsula north of the lake of Tunis, which indeed extended farther north than now making a circuit of 7000 m.; hence Scipio’s camp or line of circumvallation must have lain on a curve, from the neck at the south near El Kram northward and around the hill of the Odeum and the temple of Juno, to reach the sea somewhere near S. Monica. His mole or dam lay across the mouth of the shallow bay north of El Kram from which the two

harbors were entered. Remains of massive masonry along the coast farther north, are from a sea-wall, not a mole or quays. The early predominance of Egyptian influence at Carthage gave way to that of Greece in the second century B.C., after some two centuries of rivalry; but under either, Punic industry always remained barbarian. The economic reason for the tight grip upon Spain and Africa was in the cultural inferiority of Carthage, which made it possible for her to export her wares only to the less advanced countries. The Semites did not spend much time outside of Carthage until after the destruction of the city, but the mausoleum at Thugga as well as that at Medrassa is pre-Roman. The mausoleum at Mesdudsh between Cillium and Thelepte, has been restored, and two similar ones discovered further south, in a now desolate region. In the Roman *Sufetula*, the forum, with the three temples of the capitolium at one end and an imposing gateway at the other, has been restored, and the plan of the city published. The house at Bulla Regia with the beautiful Amphitrite mosaic and others at Thugga, and elsewhere are partly underground, with light from the court, a precaution against the heat. The national fondness for animals is seen again in a number of mosaics, one showing a number of tame bears with their names, others a fishing party, a bear hunt, and Orpheus surrounded by a crowd of beasts. The frequent duplication of names in this country is illustrated by the difficulty of identifying Zama Regia of the Second Punic War with either of the known sites that bear that name. A Roman lead mine from which zinc is now taken, is in the mountains north of the Bagrada. In a study of the water system of Tunis, it seems that the numerous rough stone walls, much ruined, which have been little regarded, were the most important part of the Roman system of controlling the torrents and distributing the water. Inscriptions give or confirm many identifications of ancient sites. Two colonies of Marius's veterans are found in the Bagrada valley, and many so-called Caesarian foundations as Sicca, are really Augustan. The leaden *defixiones* hitherto known only at Carthage and Hadrumetum have been found at Pupput, Cirta, and other places. Two bronze statuettes that have been taken from the harbor of Hippo Regius and some amphorae in the sea near Thapsus suggest other ancient shipwrecks.

ALTHIBUROS.—Excavations in 1912.—In *Notes et documents* VI (Paris, 1913, E. Leroux), pp. 5-49 (3 plans; 3 pls.; 13 figs.) A. MERLIN describes the discoveries made at Althiburos in 1912. The Forum, which was 23.35 m. by 30.80 m., was surrounded by a colonnade 6.90 m. wide. Northeast of it was a tetrastyle Corinthian temple, near which were found several inscriptions, including the bilingual discovered in 1908. On the northwest side of the Forum were several small buildings, one of which was a shrine of Athena. The cult statue was found with the head missing. On the southwest side two flights of steps led down to the street which separated the Forum from the Capitol. To the west, spanning this street, was a triumphal arch erected by the city in honor of Hadrian. Two more fragments of the dedicatory inscription of the Capitol were found. It dates between 185 and 191 A.D. A peculiar building to the east, not yet identified, consisted of two rectangular halls open to the sky, and a vaulted circular room. Two houses were excavated, in one of which was an interesting mosaic of a man fishing; and in the other, many rooms with mosaics laid in elaborate geometric patterns, and in one room busts of the muses in mosaic. Pp. 51-59 (fig.) E. VASSEL discusses the bilingual inscription in Punic and Latin.

HADRUMETUM.—Grave Inscriptions in Mosaic.—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1913, pp. 432–436, Canon LEYNAUD publishes four Christian grave inscriptions in mosaic found at Hadrumetum in 1913.

KHANGUET EL-HADJAJ.—Latin Inscriptions.—In *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1913, pp. 178–180, P. MONCEAUX publishes three short Latin inscriptions found in 1912 at Khanguet El-Hadjaj and Sidi-Daoud.

TEBOURSOUK.—The Proconsulship of L. Naevius Aquilinus.—In *M. Soc. Ant. Fr.* LXXII, 1912, pp. 109–158, A. MERLIN and L. POINSSOT publish the last three lines of an inscription found embedded in the Byzantine citadel at Teboursouk, Tunis, in 1911. The first four lines had been erased. It has to do with the dedication of the restored baths at Carthage in the proconsulship of L. Naevius Aquilinus, not previously known. This must be placed between 253 and 261 A.D.

THUBURBO MINUS.—Colonia Octavanorum Thuburbo.—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1913, pp. 436–440, A. HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE publishes an inscription recently found at Tebourba (Thuburbo Minus) in which mention is made of *universus ordo splendidissimae col(oniae) VIII Thub(urbitanae)*. This proves that the town was a colony. The VIII seems to mean that soldiers of the eighth legion settled there.

UTICA.—Recent Discoveries.—In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1913, pp. 106–114, A. MERLIN reports upon recent discoveries at Utica. Five interesting inscriptions have been found, (1) a dedication to the quaestor Q. Numerius Q. fil. Rufus, dating from shortly after the time of Sulla; (2) a dedication to Titus dating from 80–81; (3) another to Q. Marcius Turbo, who became praetorian praefect in 119; (4) a marble vase inscribed *Alceſſa proc(urator) m(armorum) n(ovorum) cantharum fecit*; (5) the gravestone of an *obstetriz* Licina Victoria. The Count de Chabannes-La Palice excavated a house which contained several mosaics. Upon the largest of these appear three ships in two of which Venus is represented reclining and surrounded by cupids. The third ship is filled with cupids. In the sea are fishes and cupids riding on dolphins. Above is another scene consisting of cupids and peacocks; while below are sea-monsters with the heads of various animals,—horse, goat, lion, tiger, and among them are Nereids. The house was also adorned with frescoes. In another house was a mosaic with a hunting scene, and below a man gathering olives.

UNITED STATES

NEW YORK.—Acquisitions of the Metropolitan Museum.—In *B. Metr. Mus.* VIII, 1913, pp. 152–158 (10 figs.) Miss G. M. A. R(ichter) describes the more important Greek vases acquired by the Metropolitan Museum in 1912. These include a signed cylix of Euphronius (Εὐφρόνιος ἐποίῃσεν), considerably broken, having on its interior medallion a standing Heracles accompanied by a youthful attendant (Fig. 3), and on its under side Heracles contending with the sons of Eurystus, and with an opponent now lost; a signed cylix of Hiero ([Ἱέρων ἐποίησεν), with figures of men and women; a two-handled Mycenaean cup; a vessel shaped like a pomegranate of geometric date; a Phalerum jug, intact even to the cover; a vase in the form of a seated actor; five black-figured cylices, three dating from the middle of the sixth century and the other two a little later; a black-figured amphora with

a marriage procession represented on one side and a Dionysiac scene on the other; a black-figured hydria with a contest between Heracles and Triton for its principal scene, and Theseus carrying off Antiope on the shoulder of the vase; several red-figured vases including two Nolan amphorae, a rhyton consisting of two heads back to back; the interior of a cylix of the fine style with figures of Apollo and Calliope; the lower part of a *λέβης γαμικός*; and part of a crater with a scene representing the death of Tydeus; also part of a crater of early fourth century date with figures of Marsyas, Artemis, Hera, and Athena; and a fine white lecythus with two figures bringing offerings to a tomb. *Ibid.* pp. 173-179 (9 figs.) she describes the sculptures and terra-cottas not already published acquired during the same period. These include an Attic grave monument in the form of a vase; the head of an old woman of Hellenistic date; a youth on horseback in relief, dating from the fourth century B.C.; a pointed pillar with a snake about it and a wreath on top symbolical of Apollo Agyieus; a head from an archaic relief from Megara in which the eyes were set in; and three small heads, one of a youth dating from the fifth century B.C., one of a boy of the fourth century, and one of a baby of Roman date. Among the terra-cottas are three archaic Greek reliefs, the most important being a figure of Phrixus on the ram (published in *Annali dell'Inst.* 1867, Tav. B. p. 90); part of a "Locrian" relief representing Hades carrying off Persephone; a small plaque from Orvieto with two warriors clasping hands; four reliefs from "Canosa" vases; two large mural reliefs with satyr and Maenad



FIGURE 3.—HERACLES ON CYLIX
SIGNED BY EUPHRONIUS

dancing; a figurine representing a woman arranging her hair with the help of a mirror which rests on her knee; a statuette of Priapus; six statuettes and some miscellaneous antiquities from Tarentum, the best representing a dancing girl; a terra-cotta head three quarters life size from Thebes, dating from the seventh century B.C.; and a gargoyle in the form of a panther's head of late Greek or Roman date. Other acquisitions are a portion of a Roman fresco representing a satyr with the infant Dionysus on his left arm and a bunch of grapes in his right hand, an imitation of the Hermes of Praxiteles; a fine gold rosette with smaller rosettes on its petals and a griffin's head in the centre, from Rhodes, probably part of a diadem, dating from the archaic period; six glass vessels from Syria; and three carved ivories of Roman date. *Ibid.* pp. 266-270 (7 figs.) the same writer describes the bronzes acquired during 1912. These consist of ten vases found in a tomb at Falerii dating from the end of the sixth or beginning of the fifth century B.C., all of careful workmanship, with figures on the handles; a statuette 51.5 cm. high of the Aphrodite of Cnidus (Fig. 4); two archaic Greek statuettes, one a youthful Heracles, and the other Silenus carrying off a nymph (Fig. 5),

both dating from the sixth century. The Silenus has hoofs. There were also acquired a statuette of a standing youth of fifth century type, and the right foot of a colossal statue of Roman date.

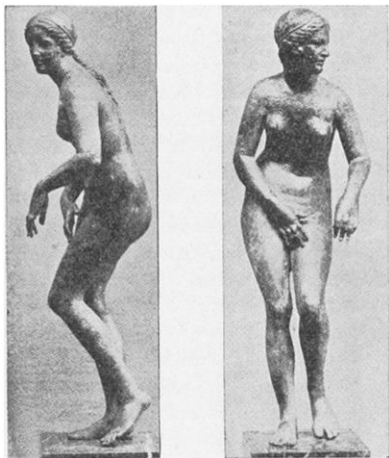


FIGURE 4.—STATUETTE OF APHRODITE



FIGURE 5.—SILENUS AND NYMPH

The Stele of Menthu-Weser.—In *B. Metr. Mus.* VIII, 1913, pp. 213, 216–218 (fig.) Miss C. L. R(ANSOM) describes the stele of Menthu-Weser acquired by the Metropolitan Museum in 1912. It is 1.03 m. high and 0.50 m. wide and came from Abydos. It represents the deceased seated in front of a table loaded with viands. Above is a long inscription which is important philologically and for our knowledge of economic conditions in Egypt during the Middle Kingdom. The slab is nearly perfect and dates from the seventeenth year of Sesostri I, about 1963 B.C.

The Tomb of Per-neb.—In *B. Metr. Mus.* VIII, 1913, p. 251, it is announced that the large tomb of Per-neb of the fifth dynasty has been purchased from the Egyptian Government and removed from Sakkara to the Metropolitan Museum.

Nubian Antiquities.—In *B. Metr. Mus.* VIII, 1913, pp. 200–208 (6 figs,) Miss C. L. R(ANSOM) describes Nubian antiquities from Faras, about twenty-five miles north of the second cataract, recently acquired by the Metropolitan Museum. There are twenty-one objects from a grave of the Early Dynastic period including hand-made pottery; also pottery and other objects from the Middle Kingdom; and a series of cups, bronze vessels, and necklaces dating from the second to the fifth century A.D. In all more than seventy objects were added to the Museum collections.

EARLY CHRISTIAN, BYZANTINE, MEDIAEVAL, AND RENAISSANCE ART

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

BAWĪT.—**New Excavations.**—The excavations undertaken by G. MASPERO at Bawīt are described by him in *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1913, pp. 287–301. The new researches have demonstrated that the remains are not a necropolis as was supposed by the previous excavators, but the actual monastery of Apa Apollo, of which the fortified enclosing wall can be traced. The largest edifice so far discovered is a hall 29 x 7 m., decorated with a stucco imitation of marble veneering by a painter named Johannes, who has left his signature on the walls. Graffiti scratched on the walls show that this decoration cannot be later than the early seventh, or the sixth century. A niche made in the wall after this decoration was completed is decorated with one of those Coptic transformations of the Syro-Palestinian Ascensions which is found again in chapel XLII at Bawīt, excavated ten years ago by Clédat. This is, of course, later than the rest of the decoration of the hall. It represents the Saviour enthroned amid the Evangelistic beasts, and between two angels; below is a seated figure of the Madonna between two rows of the apostles, to which are added at either end two more figures, one of which is Schenouti, the hero of Coptic monasticism. The niche has been removed entire to the Cairo museum. Another fragment of a fresco represents an archangel holding three little figures (the Three Hebrews of the Fiery Furnace?) in a sort of napkin, —a fresco which retains the imprint of good Hellenistic style. The most extraordinary discovery is a fresco representing a parody, of the eighth or ninth century, of a scene in a court of justice.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—**Christian Sculptures in Constantinople.**—In *R. Arch.* XXI, 1913, pp. 333–339 (3 figs.) JEAN EBERSOLT publishes five fragmentary works of sculpture in the museum at Constantinople. The first, found at Macri-Keui, the ancient Hebdomon represents four draped figures, three of whom stand in the posture of ancient orators, while the fourth holds a book-roll. The persons may be from a group of the Saviour and apostles. The heads are wanting. The fragment may be from a chancel rail or an ambo. The other fragments are on a much smaller scale and probably came from curved vessels or plates. One, of unknown *provenance*, represents David with sling and shepherd's staff. The others are from Laodicea on the Lycus, in Phrygia. The scenes represented are (1), the Temptation of Adam and Eve, Abraham's Sacrifice, the Raising of Lazarus; (2) two scenes of the story of Jonah; (3) two scenes from the same story, and the Cursing of the Figtree. All these sculptures are of the fourth century. The first has a style of almost classic excellence; the others are indications of the importance of Asiatic ateliers in the fourth century A.D.

ITALY

ACQUISITIONS OF ITALIAN GALLERIES.—The well-known "San Giovannino" of Donatello, formerly in Casa Martelli, has recently passed to the Bargello (*Rass. d'Arte*, XIII, 1913, July, p. I.) The statue is the subject of a

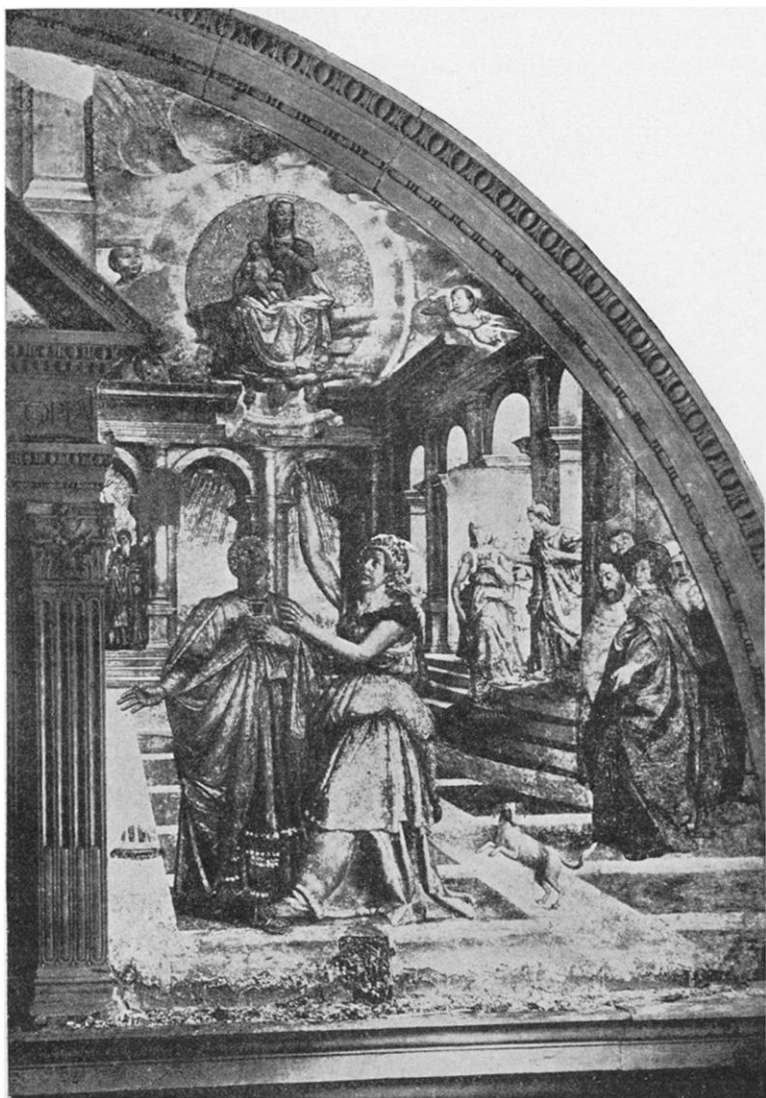


FIGURE 6.—THE VISION OF OCTAVIAN; FRESCO BY NICOLÒ SOGGI.
AREZZO; NUNZIATA.

brief and well-illustrated article by G. DE NICOLA in *Boll. Arte*, VII, 1913, pp. 277-280. The Brera gallery in Milan has recently acquired the Nativity of Correggio, formerly in the Crespi collection (*Rass. d'Arte*, XIII, 1913, July, p. I). The Academy at Venice has become the owner of a Venetian primitive of the fourteenth century, representing the Madonna, with angels and a donor (described by G. FOGOLARI, *Burl. Mag.* XXIV, 1913, pp. 27-28).

NEW SIENESE PICTURES.—F. MASON PERKINS publishes an article (to be continued) in *Rass. d'Arte*, XIII, 1913, pp. 121-126, on certain unknown or unpublished paintings of the Sienese school. The most important are: a triptych belonging to the Compagnia di S. Caterina della Notte, in the Spedale di S. Maria della Scala, at Siena, a work by Taddeo di Bartoli, representing the Madonna with angels and saints; a Madonna by Sassetta in the Castelli-Mignaelli collection at Rome; a cassone-front by Giovanni di Paolo in a Roman private collection; a Holy Family by Benvenuto di Giovanni in the Platt collection at Englewood; a portrait of a young man by the same painter in the Munich gallery; a female portrait in the Widener collection by Neroccio de' Landi; a cassone-front (Rape of Europa) by Francesco di Giorgio, in the Louvre; and another cassone-front by Fungai in the Rothschild collection at Paris.

AREZZO.—A Recently Discovered Fresco.—In *Boll. Arte*, VII, 1913, pp. 320-324, A. DEL VITA describes the fresco by Soggi recently found in the Nunziata at Arezzo (Fig. 6), and recounts the evidence as to its date, subject, etc.; which is given by Vasari and other sources. The fresco must have been finished by 1528. The artistic quality is not high, but the work is interesting on account of certain portraits among the personages represented, and the rarity of the subject: "The Tiburtine Sibyl showing to the Emperor Augustus the vision of the Madonna."

BOLOGNA.—A Madonna by Niccolò Dell' Arca.—A reproduction of an interesting terra cotta Virgin, clasping her hands above the Child who is sleeping on her lap, is given by I. B. SUPINO in *Atti e Mem. R. Dep. Stor. Patr. Romagna*, 1913, pp. 35-37. The group has been preserved hitherto in a private collection at Bologna, where it was ascribed to Jacopo della Quercia. Supino ascribes it without hesitation to Niccolò dell' Arca.

FLORENCE.—A Giottesque Fresco.—At Florence, repairs to a chapel in S. Ilario have brought to light a Giottesque fresco representing the Madonna with St. Anthony, St. Nicholas, and St. Ilario. The figures are life-size. (*Rass. d'Arte*, XIII, 1913, August, p. I)

PARMA.—A Twelfth Century Relief.—At Parma, in the course of repairs in the Sala Verdi, which was once the church of the Carmine, there has come to light a relief of the twelfth century representing evangelists and doctors of the church which is regarded as part of the decoration furnished the church by Benedetto Antelami in 1178. Hitherto the only existing portion of this decoration was the well-known "Deposition." (*Rass d'Arte*, XIII, 1913, July, p. II.)

ROME.—Monuments of the Province of Rome.—In *Boll. Arte*, VII, 1913, pp. 231-271, and 291-305, A. MUÑOZ writes of the monuments of the Roman province and their restoration. In the first article, he treats the painting in the church of Anguillara Sabazia by an artist of the end of the fifteenth century, of the school of Lorenzo da Viterbo; frescoes of the trecento in S.

Martino al Cimino; some mural paintings at S. Francesco di Nettuno; and several monuments at Trevignano, particularly at S. Maria Assunta, whose chief treasure is a large Raphaelesque fresco representing the *Dormitio Mariae*. The second article takes us to Viterbo where the writer describes a fourteenth century relief in the *Domus Dei*, some allegorical frescoes in the ex-convent of the Good Shepherd, a ciborium, probably by Pellegrino da Viterbo, in the Mazzatinta chapel in S. Maria della Verità, a Madonna in fresco by Pastura, and certain frescoes by pupils of his in S. Giovanni dei Frati.

An Unknown Fresco.—In a small church known as the Annunziatella on the Via Ardeatina near Rome, is an altar-piece representing the Annunciation, which was practically unknown until its recent restoration by the Ufficio dei Monumenti. The style is that of an artist influenced by Melozzo da Forlì, but it cannot be assigned to Antoniazio Romano. (G. BERNARDINI, *Rass. d'Arte*, XIII, 1913, p. 120.)

SELVA DI CADORE.—**Frescoes in S. Lorenzo.**—In *Rass. d'Arte*, XIII, 1913, pp. 113–117 A. FROVA publishes an account of the church of S. Lorenzo in Selva di Cadore, and especially of the frescoes relating to the story of the titular saint which decorate the lunettes of the apse. The vault of the apse is adorned with the figure of God the Father, surrounded by evangelists, doctors and saints. The writer is inclined to ascribe the series to a Venetian artist, and to assign it to 1544, a date inscribed on one of the episodes of the life of St. Lawrence, although the style indicates an earlier period. The article also gives a description of two other paintings of the church; an altar-piece representing St. Jerome in the desert, and a predella with scenes from the life of St. Lawrence.

TIVOLI.—**Frescoes of the XII Century.**—Removal of whitewash in the church of S. Silvestro has brought to light a number of frescoes which evidently belong to the decorations which the church received in the twelfth century, and of which the apse fresco is at present the only visible portion. The arch is decorated with a Christ in Glory, set in a medallion, and with the four evangelistic symbols. Below on either side is a group of prophets. Under these groups are frescoes representing the Virgin, with prophets and saints, and the Conversion of Constantine by St. Sylvester. (*Rass. d'Arte*, XIII, 1913, September, p. II).

FRANCE

ABONDANCE.—**Savoyard Frescoes of the Fifteenth Century.**—Their first publication is given to the interesting frescoes of the cloister of the ancient abbey of Abondance in Haute-Savoie by C. DE MANDACH (*Gaz. B.-A.* IV-X, 1913, pp. 103–130). He dates the frescoes between 1480 and 1490 and finds in them a mixture of Italian with Gothic art, as might be expected in a land situated as is Savoy. Similarities to the paintings in St. Gervais in Geneva show that the Swiss paintings have been dated too early, and belong really to the latter half of the fifteenth century. The writer suggests the name of Nicholas Robert as the author of the frescoes, an artist who figures in the archives of Savoy from 1465 to 1508.

ALESIA (ALISE-SAINTE-REINE).—**The "Basilica" of Sainte Reine.**—In *R. Arch.* XXII, 1913, pp. 287–290, is an extract from an address before the Société des Sciences de Semur by M. TOUTAIN, in which the discovery of walls

and a number of sarcophagi, one of which is very large and has a hole in the top, is described. The speaker claimed that the walls were those of the early basilica of Sainte Reine and the sarcophagus the one in which her remains reposed. S. REINACH adds a note in which he says that the discovery is simply of a Merovingian necropolis, not of the basilica.

PARIS.—Provenance of Late Gothic Wooden Panels.—Two panels in the collection of the Marquise Arconati-Visconti representing angels holding shields with an escutcheon, and two others of somewhat inferior workmanship but similar design in the South Kensington museum, prove to be the missing parts of the choir stalls of the cathedral of Sainte-Claude (Jura). They seem to be part of the carvings done for the church by Jean de Vitry in 1465,

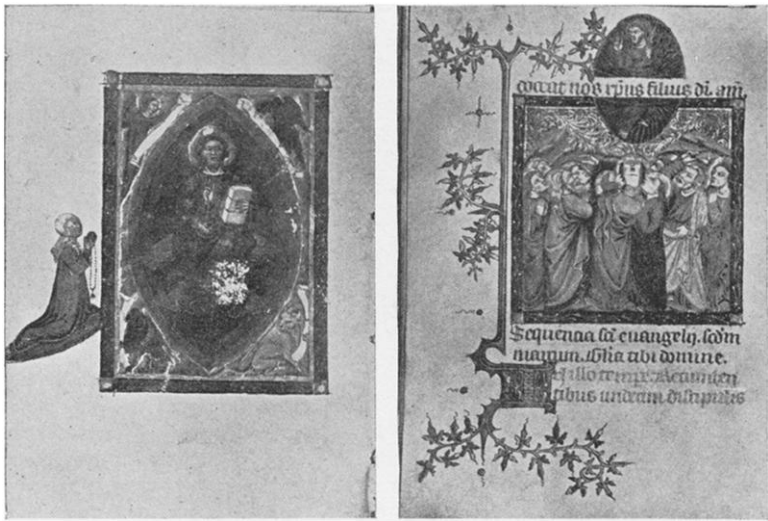


FIGURE 7.—LEAVES FROM A GOTHIC PRAYER BOOK

and show considerable affinity with Conrad Witz, and with the "Master of the Playing-cards." The stalls are the product of a school of sculptors of Geneva, whose activity is further represented by many other stalls in the churches of Savoy. The Paris panels are promised to the Louvre. (C. DE MANDACH, *Gaz. B.-A.* IV-X, 1913, pp. 281-298.)

A Gothic Prayer Book.—M. BERNATH publishes in *Burl. Mag.* XXIV, 1913, pp. 131-134, some specimens of a prayer-book in a private collection at Paris (Fig. 7), which formerly belonged to the Franciscan monastery of Apt in Vaucluse. The calendar contains the name of S. Elzearius, canonized in 1368, but omits that of his wife St. Delphine, who was made a saint in 1372; the book was written, therefore, between these two dates. The script and decoration is French, but the "*historieur*" was clearly an Italian, which points to an origin at Avignon for the manuscript. Bernath suggests that the book may have been the property of St. Delphine herself.

An Important Acquisition of the Louvre.—The Louvre has recently acquired its first authentic Van der Weyden in the form of a triptych representing Christ, the Virgin, and John the Evangelist in the central panel, and in the wings John the Baptist and Mary Magdalen. The history of the picture can be traced with certain lacunae to its mention in the will of its first owner, Catherine of Brabant, wife of Jean Bracque, who died in 1452. The arms of the families of Brabant and Bracque appear on the reverse of the wings. There is no signature, but the similarities to other works of Roger Van der Weyden, especially to the Last Judgment of Beaune, are incontestable. (P. LEPRIEUR, *Gaz. B.-A.* IV-X, 1913, pp. 257-280.) In *R. Arch.* XXII, 1913, pp. 282-286 are several communications about the triptych, two by SEYMOUR DE RICCI, and one by ADOLPHE HOCQUET.

The Signature of Jean Fouquet in the "Heures de Laval."—In *Gaz. B.-A.* IV-X, 1913, pp. 1-23, F. DE MÉLY analyzes the style of the miniatures of the "Heures de Laval" (Bibl. Nat. ms. fr. 920), pointing out that while the first series of miniatures, and the battle-scenes, recall the style of Fouquet as reflected in other works attributed to him, notably in the Yates Thompson "Antiquité des Romains," other hands may be traced in the miniatures, and the signatures of other artists found, *e.g.*: Wielan, Rubevs, Nicole, Varin, Mathiev, Ivone, A. Coulart. On the frontispiece, however, one finds the signatures: Bourgeo, and Juan or Jean Fouquet, who was evidently the *maître d'atelier* in charge of the illumination of the book. The writer also notes that the appearance of the palace of Jacques Coeur, which was finished in 1453, in the view of Bourges forming a background to the miniature representing the story of Bathsheba, dates the manuscript after Fouquet's journey to Italy (*ca.* 1447), a date also indicated by the Italian reminiscences occurring in the miniature.

VILLEVENARD.—Merovingian and Carolingian Remains.—In *L'Homme préhistorique*, I, 1913, pp. 137-148 (4 figs.) L. COUTIL and M. ROLAND record the opening of 135 graves in the Merovingian and Carolingian cemetery at Villevenard (Marne) in 1907, 1908, and 1910. They contained iron weapons, vases of pottery and of glass, and various objects of bronze, gold, and silver. The cemetery dates from the fifth to the ninth century.

SWITZERLAND

DISENTIS.—The Early Frescoes.—In *M. Soc. Ant. Fr.* LXXII, 1912, pp. 226-243 (4 pls.; 5 figs.) E. A. STÜCKELBERG describes the early frescoes found at Disentis (Grisons) from 1906 to 1911. They all come from the second church of Saint Martin which was erected between 717 and 739, and date from that time. Some of the figures were of life size, and some larger and some smaller. They seem to have been the work of different artists. The modelling is very rude, and the faces have no individuality. Smooth foreheads, full cheeks, and strong jaws are characteristic of them all. There are no female figures, and there is no trace of a halo. They were drawn upon the plaster when it was wet. It is not possible to determine whether the figures were separate or arranged in groups. The writer finds the closest parallel to them in the rude drawings in the manuscripts of Saint Gall, and in the heads on Merovingian coins.

GREAT BRITAIN

A NEW PETER BREUGHEL THE ELDER.—"The Proverbs of the Low Countries" is the title of a painting recently discovered by M. J. FRIEDLANDER in an English private collection, which he publishes in *Z. Bild. K.* XLIX, 1913, pp. 9-12. It measures 117 x 163 cm. and is a composition of endless detail. The painting is signed and dated 1559.

LONDON.—A New Velasquez?—The "Kitchen Maid" which figured in the recent exhibition of Spanish Old Masters at the Grafton Gallery is attributed on internal evidence to Velasquez' earliest period by A. DE BERUETE Y MORET, *Burl. Mag.* XXIV, 1913, pp. 127-128.

UNITED STATES

BOSTON.—An Acquisition of the Museum of Fine Arts.—The Boston Museum of Fine Arts has recently acquired a tomb-relief, French, of the fourteenth century. (*B. Mus. F. A.* XI, 1913, p. 44.)

CAMBRIDGE.—Acquisitions of the Fogg Museum.—The most important of the Italian primitives recently acquired by the Fogg Museum are described in the *B. Mus. F. A.* XI, 1913, pp. 35-39, as follows: a Giottesque panel attributed to Agnolo Gaddi; a pinnacle from an altar-piece by Ambrogio Lorenzetti, painted with a figure of St. Agnes; a large altar-piece by Benvenuto di Giovanni replaced in the Museum after an absence of about eleven years; a "St. Jerome in his Study," by Matteo da Siena, signed and dated 1482; a Madonna by Taddeo di Bartolo. Other acquisitions of later periods are: a Holy Family by Pinturicchio; a panel representing St. Fabian, by either Melozzo or Antoniazio Romano; a "Sposalizio" of St. Catherine, by Bernardino di Mariotto; a "Madonna with music-making Angels" by an Umbrian master close to Giovanni Boccatis; an Annunciation by Bastiani; a Madonna of the Bellini school; a Holy Family, by Polidoro; Christ appearing to a Nobleman by Bassano; a Descent from the Cross, by Isenbrandt; a "St. Luke painting the Madonna," of the school of Quentin Metsys; and a painting probably to be assigned to the early French school, "The Annunciation to the Virgin of her approaching Death."

NEW YORK.—Carved Italian Chests.—Three carved chests of the sixteenth century, which figured in the sale of Mrs. Lydig's collection in April, 1913, are described by F. J. Mather, Jr. in *Burl. Mag.* XXIV, 1913, pp. 69-74. Two of them form a pair which was probably manufactured in the Tatti workshop. The other is signed by Baccio Bandinelli and dated 1536. It is decorated with an elaborate "Slaughter of the Niobids."

Acquisitions of the Metropolitan Museum.—The Metropolitan Museum has recently added to its collections: an Adoration of the Magi by Hieronymus Bosch (*B. Metr. Mus.* VIII, 1913, pp. 130-133); three panels by Botticini (*ibid.* pp. 214-215); a number of English embroideries dating from the fifteenth to the seventeenth century (*ibid.* pp. 190-197); a mantel-piece by Pedoni ca. 1500 (*ibid.* pp. 198-199); two memorial effigies by Olivieri, late sixteenth century (*ibid.* pp. 218-220); a bust of the youthful Christ, by Desiderio da Settignano; a bust of the young St. John, by Benedetto da Maiano; Hercules and Antaeus, a group by Gianbologna; a high-relief in a

niche representing Judith, by Amadeo; a "Head of a Man" in the style of Guido Mazzoni; two cassoni of the Renaissance from Central Italy and Florence; a French Romanesque capital of the twelfth century (*ibid.* pp. 245-250); and the extensive Altman bequest, including such important pieces as Luca della Robbia's Madonna, Hans Memling's Betrothal of St. Catherine, paintings by Rembrandt, Dürer, and Velasquez, a Young St. John by Mino da Fiesole, the Rospigliosi cup attributed to Benvenuto Cellini, etc. (*ibid.* pp. 226-239).

PHILADELPHIA.—**The Identification of Four Paintings by Botticelli.**—Four predella panels in the Johnson collection at Philadelphia, representing episodes from the life of the Magdalen (Fig. 8) are proved by H. P. HORNE in *Rass. d'Arte*, XIII, 1913, pp. 147-154 to have belonged originally to an altar-piece painted by Sandro Botticelli for the Augustinian nuns of Sant' Elisabetta delle Convertite at Florence.



FIGURE 8.—BOTTICELLI; REPENTANCE OF THE MAGDALENE. JOHNSON COLLECTION, PHILADELPHIA

ABBREVIATIONS

Abh.: Abhandlungen. *Allg. Ztg.*: Münchener Allgemeine Zeitung. *Alt. Or.*: Der alte Orient. *Am. Anthr.*: American Anthropologist. *Am. Archit.*: American Architect. *A.J.A.*: American Journal of Archaeology. *A. J. Num.*: American Journal of Numismatics. *A. J. Sem. Lang.*: American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literature. *Ami d. Mon.*: Ami des Monuments. *Ant. Denk.*: Antike Denkmäler. *Ann. Arch. Anth.*: Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology. *Arch. Ael.*: Archaeologia Aeliana. *Arch. Anz.*: Archäologischer Anzeiger. *Arch. Rec.*: Architectural Record. *Arch. Rel.*: Archiv für Religionswissenschaft. *Arch. Miss.*: Archives de Missions Scientifiques et Littéraires. *Arch. Stor. Art.*: Archivio Storico dell' Arte. *Arch. Stor. Lomb.*: Archivio Storico Lombardo. *Arch. Stor. Patr.*: Archivio della r. società romana di storia patria. *Athen.*: Athenaeum (of London). *Ath. Mitt.*: Mitteilungen d. k. d. Archaeol. Instituts, Athen. Abt.

Beitr. Assyrl.: Beiträge zur Assyriologie. *Ber. Kunsts.*: Amtliche Berichte aus den Königlichen Kunstsammlungen. *Berl. Akad.*: Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin. *Berl. Phil. W.*: Berliner Philologische Wochenschrift. *Bibl. Stud.*: Biblische Studien. *Bibl. World*: The Biblical World. *B. Ac. Hist.*: Boletín de la real Academia de la Historia. *Boll. Arte.*: Bollettino d' Arte. *Boll. Num.*: Bollettino Italiano di Numismatica. *Bonn. Jb.*: Bonner Jahrbücher: Jahrbücher des Vereins von Altertumsfreunden im Rheinlande. *B.S.A.*: Annual of the British School at Athens. *B.S.R.*: Papers of the British School at Rome. *B. Arch. M.*: Bulletin Archéol. du Ministère. *B. Arch. C. T.*: Bulletin Archéologique du Comité des Travaux hist. et scient. *B.C.H.*: Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique. *B. Inst. Ég.*: Bulletin de l'Institut Égyptien (Cairo). *B. Metr. Mus.*: Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. *B. Mus. Brux.*: Bulletin des Musées Royaux des arts decoratifs et industriels à Bruxelles. *B. Mus. F. A.*: Museum of Fine Arts Bulletin, Boston. *B. Num.*: Bulletin de Numismatique. *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.*: Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de France. *B. Soc. Anth.*: Bulletin de la Société d'Anthropologie de Paris. *B. Mon.*: Bulletin Monumental. *B. Com. Rom.*: Bullettino d. Commissione Archeologica Comunale di Roma. *B. Arch. Crist.*: Bullettino di Archeologia Cristiana. *B. Pal. It.*: Bullettino di Paleontologia Italiana. *Burl. Gaz.*: Burlington Gazette. *Burl. Mag.*: Burlington Magazine. *Byz. Z.*: Byzantinische Zeitschrift.

Chron. Arts: Chronique des Arts. *Cl. Phil.*: Classical Philology. *Cl. R.*: Classical Review. *C. R. Acad. Insc.*: Comptes Rendus de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. *C.I.A.*: Corpus Inscriptionum Atticarum. *C.I.G.*: Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum. *C.I.L.*: Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum. *C.I.S.*: Corpus Inscriptionum Semiticarum.

Ἐφ. Ἀρχ.: Ἐφημερίς Ἀρχαιολογική. *Eph. Ep.*: Ephemeris Epigraphica. *Eph. Sem. Ep.*: Ephemeris für Semitische Epigraphik. *Exp. Times*: The Expository Times.

Fornvännen: Fornvännen: meddelanden från K. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademien.

Gaz. B.-A.: Gazette des Beaux-Arts. *G.D.I.*: Sammlung der griechischen Dialekt-Inschriften.

I.G.: Inscriptiones Graecae (for contents and numbering of volumes, cf. *A.J.A.* IX, 1905, pp. 96-97). *I.G.A.*: Inscriptiones Graecae Antiquissimae, ed. Roehl. *I. G. Arg.*: Inscriptiones Graecae Argolidis. *I. G. Ins.*: Inscriptiones Graecarum Insularum. *I. G. Sept.*: Inscriptiones Graecae Septentrionalis. *I. G. Sic. It.*: Inscriptiones Graecae Siciliae et Italiae.

Jb. Arch. I.: Jahrbuch d. k. d. Archäol. Instituts. *Jb. Kl. Alt.*: Neue Jahrbücher für das klassische Altertum, Geschichte und deutsche Litteratur und für Pädagogik. *Jb. Kunst. Samm.*: Jahrbuch der kunsthistorischen Sammlungen des allerhöchsten Kaiserhauses. *Jb. Phil. Päd.*: Neue Jahrbücher für Philologie und Pädagogik (Fleckeisen's Jahrbücher). *Jb. Preuss. Kunsts.*: Jahrbuch d. k. Preuss. Kunstsammlungen. *AJh. Oest. rech. I.*: Jahreshefte des oesterreichischen Archäologischen Instituts. *J. Asiat.*: Journal Asiatique. *J.A.O.S.*: Journal of American Oriental Society. *J. B. Archaeol.*: Journal of the British Archaeological Association. *J. B. Archit.*: Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects. *J. Bibl. Lit.*: Journal of Biblical Literature. *J.H.S.*: Journal of Hellenic Studies. *J. Int. Arch. Num.*:

Διεύθυνσις Ἐφημερίς τῆς νομισματικῆς ἀρχαιολογίας, Journal international d'archéologie numismatique (Athens).

Kb. Gesamtver.: Korrespondenzblatt des Gesamtvereins der deutschen Geschichts- und Altertumsvereine. *Klio*: Klio: Beiträge zur alten Geschichte. *Kunstchr.*: Kunstchronik.

Mb. Num. Ges. Wien: Monatsblatt der Numismatischen Gesellschaft in Wien. *Mh. f. Kunstw.*: Monatshefte für Kunstwissenschaft. *Mél. Arch. Hist.*: Mélanges d'Archéologie et d'Histoire (of French School in Rome). *Mél. Fac. Or.*: Mélanges de la Faculté Orientale, Beirut. *M. Acc. Modena*: Memorie della Regia Accademia di scienze, lettere ed arti in Modena. *M. Inst. Gen.*: Mémoires de l'Institut Genevois. *M. Soc. Ant. Fr.*: Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de France. *Mitt. Anth. Ges.*: Mitteilungen der anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien. *Mitt. C.-Comm.*: Mitteilungen der königlich-kaiserlichen Central-Commission für Erforschung und Erhaltung der Kunst- und historischen Denkmale. *Mitt. Or. Ges.*: Mitteilungen der deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft. *Mitt. Pal. V.*: Mitteilungen und Nachrichten des deutschen Palästina Vereins. *Mitt. Nassau*: Mitteilungen des Vereins für nassauische Altertumskunde und Geschichtsforschung. *Mitt. Vorderas. Ges.*: Mitteilungen der vorderasiatischen Gesellschaft. *Mon. Ant.*: Monumenti Antichi (of Accad. d. Lincei). *Mon. Piot*: Monuments et Mémoires pub. par l'Acad. des Inscriptions, etc. (Fondation Piot). *Mün. Akad.*: Königlich Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften, München. *Mün. Jb. Bild. K.*: Münchner Jahrbuch der bildenden Kunst.

N. D. Alt.: Nachrichten über deutsche Altertumskunde. *Nomisma*: Nomisma: Untersuchungen auf dem Gebiete der antiken Münzkunde. *Not. Scav.*: Notizie degli Scavi di Antichità. *Num. Chron.*: Numismatic Chronicle. *Num. Z.*: Numismatische Zeitschrift. *N. Arch. Ven.*: Nuovo Archivio Veneto. *N. Bull. Arch. Crist.*: Nuova Bullettino di Archeologia cristiana.

Or. Lit.: Orientalistische Literaturzeitung. *Or. Lux*: Ex Oriente Lux.

Pal. Ex. Fund.: Quarterly Statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund. *Πρακτικά*: Πρακτικά τῆς ἐν Ἀθῆναις ἀρχαιολογικῆς ἐταιρείας. *Proc. Soc. Ant.*: Proceedings of the Society of the Antiquaries.

Rass. d'Arte: Rassegna d'Arte. *Rec. Past*: Records of the Past. *R. Tr. Ég. Assyr.*: Recueil de travaux relatifs à la philologie et à l'archéologie égyptiennes et assyriennes. *Reliq.*: Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist. *Rend. Acc. Lincei*: Rendiconti d. r. Accademia dei Lincei. *Rep. f. K.*: Repertorium für Kunstwissenschaft. *R. Assoc. Barc.*: Revista de la Associación artistica-arqueologica Barcelonesa. *R. Arch. Bibl. Mus.*: Revista de Archivos Bibliotecas, y Museos. *R. Arch.*: Revue Archéologique. *R. Art Anc. Mod.*: Revue de l'Art ancien et moderne. *R. Art Chrét.*: Revue de l'Art Chrétien. *R. Belge Num.*: Revue Belge de Numismatique. *R. Bibl.*: Revue Biblique Internationale. *R. Ep.*: Revue Epigraphique. *R. Ét Anc.*: Revue des Études Anciennes. *R. Ét. Gr.*: Revue des Études Grecques. *R. Ét. J.*: Revue des Études Juives. *R. Hist. Rel.*: Revue de l'Histoire des Religions. *R. Num.*: Revue Numismatique. *R. Or. Lat.*: Revue de l'Orient Latin. *R. Sém.*: Revue Sémitique. *R. Suisse Num.*: Revue Suisse de Numismatique. *Rh. Mus.*: Rheinisches Museum für Philologie, Neue Folge. *R. Abruzz.*: Rivista Abruzzese di Scienze, Lettere ed Arte. *R. Ital. Num.*: Rivista Italiana Numismatica. *R. Stor. Ant.*: Rivista di Storia Antica. *R. Stor. Calabr.*: Rivista Storica Calabrese. *R. Stor. Ital.*: Rivista Storica Italiana. *Röm.-Germ. Forsch.*: Bericht über die Fortschritte der Römisch-Germanischen Forschung. *Röm.-Germ. Kb.*: Römisch-Germanisches Korrespondenzblatt. *Röm. Mitt.*: Mitteilungen d. k. d. Archäol. Instituts, Röm. Abt. *Röm. Quart.*: Römische Quartalschrift für christliche Altertumskunde und für Kirchengeschichte.

Sächs. Ges.: Sächsische Gesellschaft (Leipsic). *Sitzb.*: Sitzungsberichte. *S. Bibl. Arch.*: Society of Biblical Archaeology, Proceedings.

Voss. Ztg.: Vossische Zeitung.

W. kl. Phil.: Wochenschrift für klassische Philologie.

Z. D. Pal. V.: Zeitschrift des Deutschen Palästina Vereins. *Z. Aeg. Sp. Alt.*: Zeitschrift für Aegyptische Sprache und Altertumskunde. *Z. Alttest. Wiss.*: Zeitschrift für alttestamentliche Wissenschaft. *Z. Assyr.*: Zeitschrift für Assyriologie. *Z. Bild. K.*: Zeitschrift für Bildende Kunst. *Z. Ethn.*: Zeitschrift für Ethnologie. *Z. Morgenl.*: Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlands. *Z. Morgenl. Ges.*: Zeitschrift der deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft. *Z. Mün. Alt.*: Zeitschrift des Münchener Altertumsvereins. *Z. Num.*: Zeitschrift für Numismatik.